

1927

A study of Negro life in Tampa : made at the request of The Tampa Welfare League, The Tampa Urban League and the Tampa Young Men's Christian Association.

Arthur Franklin Raper

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COLLABORATORS

ARTHUR RAPER,
Field Representative, Interracial Commission

A Study of
|| || ||

J. H. McGREW,
Secretary, National Council Y. M. C. A.

N E G R O L I F E I N T A M P A
|| || || || || || || || ||

B. B. HARRIS,
Executive Secretary, Tampa Urban League

Made at the request of

CHAIRMAN OF FACT FINDING GROUPS:

THE TAMPA WELFARE LEAGUE

THE TAMPA URBAN LEAGUE

- and the -

TAMPA YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Robert P. Stewart
R. M. Griffin

Dr. J. A. Butler
March 8 - April 13
Dr. R. M. Williams

Mrs. C. 1927

(Raper)
||

Pat. No. E. Culmer

Prof. A. J. Shoats

R. Thomas

Edward McNea

A. E. Ashley

Mrs. Ella B. Robinson

Mrs. J. E. Williams

CI

COLLABORATORS

ARTHUR RAPER,
Field Representative, Interracial Commission

J. H. MCGREW,
Secretary, National Council Y. M. C. A. League

B. E. MAYS,
Executive Secretary, Tampa Urban League

CHAIRMEN OF FACT FINDING GROUPS:

Robert P. Stewart

R. G. Griffin

Dr. J. A. Butler

Dr. R. R. Williams

Mrs. C. D. Williams

Jno. R. Hall

Father Jno. E. Culmer

Prof. A. J. Shoots

R. Thomas

Edward McRea

A. E. Ashley

Mrs. Lilla B. Robinson

Mrs. J. E. Williams

S P O N S O R S

J. A. Griffin,
President Tampa Welfare League

Hon. Perry G. Wall,
Mayor City of Tampa
(President Tampa Urban League

Dr. E. C. Levy,
City Health Officer

R. J. Ritter

Judge E. C. Darlington

Geo. Weidman

Dr. A. M. Bennett

Omar Carmichael

L. P. Dickie

V. V. Sharpe

Roger Clapp

H. P. Macfarlane

Isaac Maas

W. D. Bailey

C. W. Lyons

C. E. Ball

Ray B. Cralle

Peter O. Knight

W. B. Gray

Frank Jackson

Albert Thornton

D. B. McKay

E. D. Lambright

Henry Giddens

Addison Logan

G. Norman Baughman

Major Roland A. Laird

Mrs. G. W. Atkinson

Mrs. Amos Norris

Mrs. E. T. Lykes

Mrs. John H. Ireland

Mrs. D. B. Givens

Miss Kathryn Jessen

Miss Eva Mae Bowman

Mrs. J. A. M. Grable, Sr.

Mrs. H. S. Meredith

Mrs. J. A. Mellon

Rev. F. Barnby Leach

A STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE IN TAMPA

1927

INTRODUCTION

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... Committee of the Tampa Welfare League, to the Board of Directors of the local Y. M. C. A., and to the Fact Finding Committee of the Negro Community, whose untiring efforts made this study possible.

A STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE IN TAMPA

1927

POPULATION

INTRODUCTION

In 1890 only 720 persons resided in Tampa. In 1925 Tampa had a population of 18,583. A study of NEGRO LIFE IN TAMPA was made at the request of the Tampa Welfare League and the Tampa Young Men's Christian Association. This study was made by representatives of the Interracial Commission, the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., and the National Urban League. The object of the study was to determine the social needs of the Negro Community, to ascertain the extent to which these needs were being met by existing agencies, and to suggest a basis upon which to build a more effective social program.

The supervisors of this study express appreciation to public officials for access to records, to the special committee appointed by the Mayor, to the Executive Committee of the Tampa Welfare League, to the Board of Directors of the local Y. M. C. A., and to the Fact Finding Committee of the Negro Community, whose untiring efforts made this study possible.

Negro Population

The Negro Population increased from 4,383 in 1900, to 18,583 in 1925, and to 23,323 in March 1927.

A STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE IN TAMPA

POPULATION

Introduction

In 1880 only 720 persons resided in Tampa. In 1925 Tampa had a population of 94,743. At present, March, 1927, Tampa and the immediately surrounding Metropolitan area has a population estimated at approximately 150,000.

Tampa not only has grown more rapidly than most Southern cities, but is unlike the typical Southern city in that it is cosmopolitan in type. Instead of the population being made up almost entirely of Southern whites and Southern negroes, in addition to many Northern whites, 20% of the total population is foreign-born white - Spaniards, Italians and Cubans are most numerous.

The foreign-born whites are concentrated in Ybor City, a city within a city. Except for the area in Ybor City where the Cubans, irrespective of color, live intermixed, there is a general separation of the white and negro races. Although a few negroes own homes and others live in good rent quarters, the vast majority reside in the congested cheap-rent area.

The Negro element, constituting approximately 20% of the entire population, is cosmopolitan also. Of the States Negroes, more than a third have migrated to Tampa from states other than Florida, while there is a considerable element of British subjects in addition to a large number of Cubans.

Interracial contacts between the white and colored elements in Tampa, as elsewhere in the South, are for the most part limited to those of a business nature. The Negroes have separate schools, churches and lodges. Unlike most Southern cities, the Negroes do not attend any of the down-town theaters, no provision being made for Negroes. The common custom of using the back of the street car for colored, is adhered to: the same practice is followed by intra-urban motor lines. Some of the interurban motor lines carry Negroes while in other instances separate busses are operated. A separate waiting room is provided at the railroad station. In the main, orthodox Southern traditions as to race relations, prevail in Tampa.

Negro Population

The Negro Population increased from 4,383 in 1900, to 18,583 in 1925, and to 23,323 in March 1927. *

Nativity of Tampa's Negro Population

The Negro Population is made up of many elements; the Negroes who were born in Tampa or near by; those who migrated to Tampa from other parts of Florida; those from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana; those from foreign countries. The number of each element is shown in the following table.

NEGRO POPULATION OF TAMPA AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	NEGRO	
		NUMBER	% OF TOTAL
1900	15,839	4,382	27.7
1910	37,782	8,951	23.7
1920	51,608	11,531	22.3
1925	94,743	18,583	19.6
1927	?	23,323	?

*This number is arrived at on a basis of the number of heads of Negro families in Tampa as shown in Polk's Directory, March 1927 (unpublished). The average number of Negroes per household in Tampa, was found by a count of four hundred representative Negro homes. Allowance was made for rooming houses and hotels.

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEGROES IN TAMPA 1927 *

AGE	TOTAL	NEGROES	
		MALE	FEMALE
-5	1588	805	783
5-9	1852	904	948
10-14	1986	968	1018
15-19	2115	904	1211
20-24	2742	1128	1614
25-34	5276	2389	2887
35-44	4326	2253	2073
45-54	3035	1780	1255
55-64	328	161	167
65 & unknown	75	57	18
Total	23,323	11,349	11,974
Under 15	5426	2677	2749
15-19	2115	904	1211
20 & over	15782	7768	8014

*The sex and age distribution of Negroes in Tampa in 1920, U. S. Census, and 1925 Florida Census, were used as bases for computation of sex and age distribution in 1927.

Nativity of Tampa's Negro Population

The Negro Population is made up of many elements; the Negroes who were born in Tampa or near by; those who migrated to Tampa from other parts of Florida; those who migrated from Georgia, Alabama, the Carolinas and other states, and those from foreign countries. The relative number of each element is shown in the following table:

Negro Population of Tampa, By Nativity

(Based on 1925 and 1920 Census, and verified and brought to date by information from old inhabitants.)

TOTAL :BORN.:		BORN IN OTHER STATES				BORN IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES				
NEGRO	IN	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
POPULN:FLA.	TOTAL:	GA.:	ALA.:	NC & SC:	OTHERS:	TOTAL:	CUBA:	BRIT.P:	OTHERS	
23323	13532	8978	6460	762	786	790	993	572	253	168
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Each element of the population is in some way different from each other. There was a combination of conditions in Tampa and elsewhere which led to the migration of Negroes from the other parts of Florida, as well as from other states and foreign countries. The greatest influx of States Negroes has occurred within the past five years.

The fact that much building was being done in Tampa at the same time that the boll weevil and other conditions had made cotton growing unprofitable, doubtless accounts for the enormous numbers from other states. Florida quite naturally supplemented her labor supply principally from Georgia, not only because of the condition of cotton renters in Georgia, but because of the nearness of Georgia as compared with the other states. The Cuban Negroes are attracted to Tampa, as are the White Cubans, by the cigar industry and the general chances for employment. Because of the lack of employment for more, or even all the Negroes now in Tampa, Negro immigration has temporarily ceased.

Negro Settlements in Tampa

The majority of the Negroes in Tampa live in eight areas. Each has its own churches, schools and other community centers in accordance with its age and character. In addition to consulting a map, the following statement will indicate the distribution, size and character of the various Negro settlements. (1925 Precinct Population used as basis. Verified and brought to date by conference with old inhabitants.)

West Hyde Park has a population of 2835. It is entirely surrounded by White residents. This is one of the old Negro Communities, and in addition to rent quarters of fair condition, there

are many home owners. The population is remaining constant. Any overflow from this settlement goes to College Hill.

West Tampa, along with the "Scrubbs" and College Hill, attracts the incoming Negro. Rents are cheap. This section of the city has many new houses. The houses are poor in this area, sanitary conditions are very unsatisfactory. It has a population of 3331, most of whom are new comers, some few being Cubans.

West Palm Ave. Section, including the settlement on Highland, Spring and other streets along the east side of the river, has a Negro population of 2478, which remains practically constant, overflow going to College Hill. Home owners and good rent quarters are prevalent. Old inhabitants live in this area. It is entirely surrounded by white residence section, business area, and river.

Robles Pond has a population of 315 - all old inhabitants - many home owners. It is one of the oldest Negro neighborhoods in Tampa. The Negroes lived in this area first, but it has been surrounded by Whites and is now confined to its former boundaries.

Tampa Proper, including the Central Avenue Section and the "Scrubbs" (See Map), is a unit only in that it occupies contiguous territory. The population of the area is 8362, by far the largest number in any one area in the city. North and west of the "Scrubbs" some of the best Negro homes are located. While within the "Scrubbs" the cheap rent quarters attract the new comer and the generally poorly paid. The overflow from this area goes to College Hill or West Tampa; College Hill usually attracting a more stable group than West Tampa.

Ybor City is the center of the foreign-born Negro population. The Cuban Negroes live intermixed with the White Cubans in this area. The majority of the British Negroes also live in this section. The population is 896, and is becoming greater by reason of the fact that many of the foreign-born Whites who are leaving this area and settling south of Michigan between 15th and Nebraska Streets, are being replaced by Negroes from the Garrison settlements.

Garrison, including all small Negro settlements in the Fifth Precinct, has a Negro Population of 812. Within this entire area the scattered Negro settlements are being replaced by storage warehouses. Those leaving this section go to Ybor City for the most part. The cheap rent type persons predominate in these settlements; most of them are old inhabitants.

College Hill, with the exception of West Tampa, which can expand northwesterly, is the only Negro community in Tampa which is not surrounded by white residents, railroads, industrial establishments or bodies of water. In short, it is the natural overflow for the Negro population of Tampa. With a population of 4094, some of whom are home owners, College Hill bids fair to become in a few years, with the possible exception of Tampa proper, the largest Negro settlement in Tampa.

In addition to the above mentioned settlements, most of which have more or less definite limits, 200 Negroes live in the White residence areas. Most of these occupy a house on the back of the landlord's lot and work for him and his family as yard tender, chauffeur or domestic servant.

By Dr. E. C. Levy, City Health Officer.

In order to get a correct conception of housing conditions for the colored population of Tampa, it is necessary to consider certain factors in connection with the picture of existing conditions as presented.

The rapid growth of Tampa during the years 1924 and 1925, together with the exaggerated values placed on all real estate, resulted in a very abnormal condition. Lots held at exorbitant prices were occupied by shacks practically unfit for habitation, but under these circumstances the property owners were unwilling to remodel or repair these shacks, wishing only to get whatever rentals were possible, pending disposal of the lots.

Next to be considered is the number of annexations which have been made to the City of Tampa in recent years, the last on January 1st, 1925, taking in large sections which had been greatly neglected in the past. A considerable part of certain of these sections was occupied by colored people. No serious attempt had been made to deal with these conditions until re-organization of the City Health Department in September, 1925. The progress which has been made since then should be taken into account in any fair consideration of the housing problem of both white and colored. On the date last mentioned, there were over 4500 open privies in the City of Tampa. Somewhat over 3000 of these were done away with under orders of the Health Department from January 1926 to March 1, 1927. Water closets and sinks have been installed in these houses. This number covers practically all premises to which sewer and water are available, the only exceptions being in the case of property whose owners have obstinately refused to comply with repeated notices. These cases are being dealt with through the Municipal Court and are rapidly being attended to.

The city has been active in the extending of sewerage, and projects now under way will enable us to do away with several hundred more yard privies. In sections of the city not yet reached by sewerage and water, it is impossible, of course, to install water closets. In every instance of this kind, the open privy has been done away with and a fly-tight pail privy installed.

Up to the spring of 1926, the city furnished scavenger service to only approximately 400 or 500 premises out of the 4500 with open privies. This service has been steadily improved until at the

HOUSING AND SANITATION

A Preface

By Dr. E. C. Levy, City Health Officer.

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HOUSING AND SANITATION

General Statement: present time weekly scavenger service is rendered to all premises with pail privies. This is done without cost to either tenant or owner.

Statements of tenants as to the inadequacy of garbage service should be carefully inquired into, as there is no section of the city in which garbage service is not supposed to be rendered at least twice a week. If tenants bury or burn their garbage or in any way fail to put it in proper containers at the proper places for collection, it is obviously their own fault that it is not collected. In most sections of the city, garbage service is rendered at least three times a week and in certain limited sections, daily service is given.

Method It may be noted that the worst Negro sections referred to in this report had claimed serious attention on the part of the City Health Department long before the survey was started, and as noted in the survey, one of the worst of these sections ("Red Quarters", with its 22 shacks), has been vacated as the culmination of months of work. "Bellaire Park", or Lincoln Park as it is better known, had been the subject of many conferences between the City Manager, the City Engineer, the Superintendent of Water Works, and the City Health Officer. The difficulties in getting this section sewered and watered were many, but at the time this report was written, sewers had already been installed in every street and since then, water mains have also been laid. This section at the present time is the scene of great activity; carpenters and plumbers are busy, and within the next four weeks, every house in this section will have its water closet and sink: the old privy buildings will be torn down, the wells filled, and the open courts thus left will be cleaned, and it is to be hoped, even beautified. Fifteen months work have been required to bring about this happy result.

Owners of this class of property have so long been accustomed to the toleration of conditions under which not only many of the Negroes of Tampa, but also many of its white people lived, that a large percentage of them resent anything in the way of coercion aimed at bringing about improved conditions.

No one familiar with conditions as they existed at the end of 1925, can fail to be impressed by the progress which has been made in the face of great difficulties.

Negro Home Ownership

It is estimated that there are approximately 950 Negro home owners in Tampa. These homes are scattered throughout the various Negro settlements, usually on the outer edge of these settlements and at such places as conveniences are most available, and are consequently most prevalent in West Hyde Park, along West Palm Avenue,

HOUSING AND SANITATION

General Statement:

Housing and sanitation in Tampa are to be seen in the light of local conditions. As was stated at the outset, Tampa's growth has been phenomenal. Negroes, as well as whites, have poured in by the thousands - congested sections became more congested. Weather conditions in Tampa are also a part of the local situation: the mild winters permit a minimum of shelter. The contour of the land provides for little natural drainage.

After a brief statement as to the method and personnel used in the study of housing and sanitation conditions in Tampa's Negro neighborhoods, definite situations will be described.

Method

By means of a properly arranged house card, detailed information was had for approximately 400 Negro living quarters in Tampa. Of the 397 cards tabulated, 71 dealt with Negro home owners; 305 with white owned Negro rent quarters, and 21 with Negro owned rent quarters.

Representative streets were selected for study. The home owners show the following distribution: 25 in College Hill on 17th Avenue between 22nd and 29th Streets; 16 miscellaneous, including some of the best Negro homes in Tampa; 13 in the West Palm Avenue section; 17 in West Hyde Park on Oregon, South Dakota and Willow Sts. The white owned Negro rent quarters - 30 in the old Garrison, Caesar and Cumberland Streets; 36 in the "Scrubb", Harrison and Governor Streets; 44 in "44 Quarters" off Nebraska Avenue; 14 in West Tampa, Riverside Drive; 46 in Bellair Park section between Spruce St. and river; 15 in College Hill, Lucky Lane and 28th Street; 21 in "Red Quarters", Lafayette and Drew Streets; 18 on Riverside Drive off Main Street; 8 in College Hill, 25th Street; 35 in Ybor City on 4th and 5th Avenue between 14th and 15th Streets; 16 in West Palm Avenue section; 21 in West Hyde Park, North A, Fuller and South Dakota Streets. Colored owned colored rent quarters distributed as follows: 9 in the "Scrubb"; 7 in West Palm Avenue section; 5 in West Hyde Park on South Dakota Avenue.

Volunteer colored workers, who after being schooled as to exact use of the house cards and provided with a sheet of detailed instructions, collected the data on housing and sanitation.

Negro Home Ownership

It is estimated that there are approximately 950 Negro home owners in Tampa. These homes are scattered throughout the various Negro settlements, usually on the outer edge of these settlements and at such places as conveniences are most available, and are consequently most prevalent in West Hyde Park, along West Palm Avenue,

where the City Health Department is now getting in sewers, in the College Hill section and in Tampa proper north and west of "The Scrubb". As a general proposition, the new home owners reside in College Hill, while the oldest homes are situated in West Hyde Park, West Palm Avenue and north and west of "The Scrubb". Not a few of these Negro residences are modern in every respect; others are only shacks, while the great majority are mediumly well built, equipped and kept.

A study of occupations of the home owners, the length of residence, the size of family, etc., vary from district to district. The following facts are available from the study of 71 Negro homes:

Average length of residence	- 8.8 years
Number of residences of 6 months or less	6 - 4.45% of total
Number of residences 3 years or more	49 - 69% of total
Average number in family including lodgers	- 4.1
Average number per family under 15 years of age	- .96
Number of families with children under 15 years	- 30, 42% of total
Average number of lodgers per family	-.48
Number of families with lodgers	15, 21.1% of total
Average number of rooms per house	- 6.19
Average number of occupied bedrooms per house	- 2.37
Bathing facilities:	
Shower	- 9
Tubs	- 40
None	- 22
Inside conditions:	
Good	- 55
Fair	- 15
Bad	- 1
Water sources:	
City: piped to the home	- 59
Yard hydrant	- 8
Well	- 4
Toilet:	
Water Closet inside	- 49
" " outside shared by one family	- 11
" " " " two families	- 7
Privies	- 4
Garbage Cans	- 66
Boxes	5
Garbage collected:	
Daily	- 10
semi-weekly and weekly	- 61
Screens:	
Well screened	- 46
poorly screened	- 12
no screens	- 13
Roof:	
sound	- 59
leaking	- 12
Structure:	
Painted frame	- 65
Brick	- 2
others	- 4

In general, as is indicated by the table above, by the number of homes which have inside water and sewer connections, bathing facilities and regular garbage collection, the Negro home owners live in the most choice locations available for Negro residents. Twelve

out of the seventy one houses had leaking roofs. These homes are owned, for the most part, by people with very meagre incomes - 3 were common laborers, one an ice man, and another employed in domestic service. Speaking in general, the home-owning Negroes who have sufficient funds, keep their homes in very good repair.

The occupations of Negro home owners are laborers, physicians and barbers showing the greater percent, while there are quite a few ministers, insurance agents, government employees, contractors, hotel workers, brick masons, business men, and a few hotel porters and domestic servants.

Detailed comparisons of specific conditions as to housing and sanitation will be made between Negro home owners and Negro renters.

Negro Tenantry

Quarters available for Negro renters are located throughout the Negro neighborhoods in Tampa. Some are well constructed and well equipped, while others are poorly built, crowded and devoid of either water or sewer connections. Most of the rent quarters are one story frame buildings and among the most recently completed, the "shot gun" type of house is the most prevalent.

Before describing the several types of rent quarters available, the following array of general information about housing and sanitation of Negro tenantry is listed. As stated above, the information from which this data was compiled, was collected from 326 renting families, widely distributed.

Average length of residence	-	2 years 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ months
Average weekly rent	-	\$5.28
Average number children under 15 years per family	-	1.16
Percent of families with children under 15 years	-	48.2
Average number lodgers per family	-	.75
Percent of families with lodgers	-	31%
Average number in family	-	4.55
Average number of rooms per family	-	4
Average number of occupied bedrooms per family	-	2.5
Bathing facilities:		
Shower	-	-
Tubs	-	67
None	-	259
Inside Conditions:		
Good	-	53
Fair	-	127
Bad	-	146
Water Source - City:		
Home	-	144
Yard	-	85
Well:	-	97
Toilets: Water closed inside	-	114
" " outside	-	-
serving one family	-	53
" two families	-	47
" three "	-	36

Weekly Rents in 1926-27 (continued)

Privies serving one family	-	38
" " two families	-	21
" " three	-	17
Garbage containers:		
Cans	-	275
Boxes	-	29
None	-	22
Collected:		
Daily	-	71
Other	-	211
Never	-	44

If 75% or more of the Negroes in Tampa reside in rented quarters, and if the above specific items of information are representative of the housing and sanitation conditions, then in round numbers, 5,500 Negroes in Tampa are drinking water from surface wells, 3,100 are using outside water closets shared by two or more families, 3,000 are using privies, 50% of which are shared by two or more families, 1,100 have no garbage receptacles, and 2,250 have no garbage disposal service.

At the very outset, comparisons between the home owners and renters are significant. The home owner residence is three times as long; the family is smaller; the lodgers are fewer and children less numerous:

	Home Owners	Renters
Average length of residence	- 8 years 9½ months	2 years, 7½ mos.
Per cent of residence of 6 mo. or less	- 8.45%	34.72%
Per cent of residence of 37½ or more	- 69%	20.7%
Average no. children per family		
under 15 years	- .96	1.16
Per cent of families with children		
under 15 years	- 42%	48.2%
Average number of lodgers per family	- .48	.75
Percent of families with lodgers	- 21.1%	31%
Average size of family	- 4.1	4.55
Average number of rooms per family	- 6.19	4
Average no. of occupied bedrooms per family	- 2.39	2.5

The conditions as to bathing facilities, water source, toilet facilities and garbage disposal, are too obvious to comment upon.

WEEKLY RENTS IN 1926-27

(Data obtained from manuscript of Dr. T. J. Woofter - Negro Contacts in Cities - unpublished)

City	Dwellings Reported	Rent per room	Rent per dwelling
<u>Southern Cities:</u>			
Tampa	326	\$1.32	\$5.28
New Orleans	103	1.18	4.52
Memphis	110	1.16	3.73
Louisville	203	1.00	4.54

Weekly Rents in 1926-27 (continued)

City	Dwellings reported	Rent per room	Rent per dlg.
<u>Southern Cities contd.</u>			
Charleston	295	.91	3.11
Richmond	147	.88	4.46
<u>Northern Cities:</u>			
New York (Harlem)	747	1.66	7.16
Dayton	84	1.19	6.00
Philadelphia	1932	1.57	7.95
Indianapolis	96	1.13	5.68

Negro rates are decidedly higher in Tampa than in any of the other five southern cities listed. Rents are lower in Tampa than in most Northern cities.

Types of Negro Rent Quarters in Tampa:

Data of rent quarters in four sections is given to illustrate the different types of quarters available. This data also suggests certain characteristics of the neighborhoods, i.e. prevalence of lodgers, children, size of family, etc.

	Riverside Drive 14 houses	W. Palm Ave. Section 16 houses	Bellair Park 46 houses	Red Quarters 22 houses
Length of residence	6 mos.	3 yrs. 1½ mos	1 yr. 7 mos	3 yrs 9½ mos
Weekly rent	\$6.00	\$7.00	\$3.97	
Percent of families with children under 15 years	42.8%	62.6%	45.4%	57.7%
Percent of families with lodgers	35.7%	25%	15.2%	47.6%
Average no. lodgers per family	.86	.37	.39	1.1
Average size of family including lodgers	4.57	4.63	4.26	6.38
Rooms per house	4.1	4.3	3.2	3.71
Occupied bed rooms per house	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.53
Percent with bathing facilities	100%	44%	None	None
Using city water	100%	100%	15%	None
Using water closets	100%	81%	26%	100%
With garbage service	50%	90%	78%	66%

The short residence on Riverside is explained by the fact that these rent quarters, until recently, were inhabited by white renters. The long residence in Red Quarters seems to be due to the low rents. Note that lodgers are more prevalent and that family, including lodgers, is decidedly larger.

Any statement of housing and sanitation conditions of Negro tenantry would be incomplete without the exact description of specific conditions in certain sections. Perhaps the best rent quarters

now occupied by Negroes are located in West Tampa on Riverside Drive. These houses which are practically new, and until recently occupied by white renters, have four rooms, water connection, inside closets and bathtubs. All fourteen are located on or within half a block of paved street and are not especially crowded. The rent is \$6.00 per week. Although there is no other group of houses available for Negro renters as good as the fourteen just described, there are several, many of which are even better, scattered here and there in West Hyde Park, College Hill, West Palm Avenue section, and in Tampa proper. Many of the houses have more than four rooms and the rents range from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per week, depending in main upon the number of rooms, conveniences, and the number of lodgers. The best Negro rent quarters are located in such areas as Negro home ownership is most prevalent.

The medium type of quarters, neither best or worse, can be illustrated by briefly describing two or three sections. Although the best quarters in College Hill are generally fair, there are but few water and sewer connections. The streets are little more than sand beds, while there is a minimum of street lights. Garbage service is very poor, most families stating that it is collected, as a general rule, once every two weeks.

West Hyde Park has a considerable proportion of good rent quarters, most of which have water and sewer connections and weekly garbage service.

"Forty-four quarters" also can be used to illustrate this type, although it has many characteristics rightfully belonging in the best rent quarters. For example, each house has inside water and sewer conveniences and daily garbage service. Other conditions, however, are not so favorable. A string drawn around the 44 houses, would reach around the Hillsboro Hotel about one and one-third times. In other words there are forty four houses on a site but little larger than the area covered by the Hillsboro Hotel. In "Forty-four Quarters", including sidewalks on all sides and the alley called Stella Street in the middle, there is an average of 1,047 square feet per house. The house itself covers 650 square feet, leaving an average of 397 square feet for yard, sidewalks and the alley, or Stella Street; two and one-half feet on the side, three feet on the back and nine feet in front.

In this area where 44 families live, there are 37 children under 15 years of age, and 56 lodgers. A grand total of 212. A person on an average to every 222.1 square feet. A density of 125.520 per square mile.

Immediately back of "Forty-four Quarters" the municipally owned mules are hidden from view by a board fence, while on one side there is, (in lieu of storm sewers), an open ditch containing stagnant water. These houses rent for \$4.50 per week. This patch of ground yields approximately \$10,000 a year. Doubtless a good investment when considered solely in the light of the monetary income.

(See Dr. Levy's preface for present status following section)

Minature "Forty-four Quarters" have sprung up in many sections of the city. College Hill, for example, has a smaller plot of ground literally covered with houses. Unlike the parent situation, there are no water or sewer connections, and garbage service is very inadequate. Rent is \$4.00 per week. Another is located in West Tampa. Again there are no water and sewer connections. Garbage disposal is very poor.

There is a likelihood that "Forty-four Quarters", in terms of the life and health of the city, is the most dangerous piece of property in Tampa. Not only because of the conditions which exist there, but because it has served as a standard for the construction of other rent quarters which are less well located in terms of water and toilet service.

The sanitary conditions are very poor in this area. In addition the conditions which obtain in the cheapest rent areas, and which are most unsatisfactory, from the point of view of housing and sanitation, are very numerous and widely scattered, but particularly prevalent in West Tampa between Spruce Street and the river, in "The Scrubb", and the old Garrison section. The poorest rent quarters in Tampa are not the oldest. Although "Red Quarters", located between Lafayette Street viaduct and the Union Station, are very bad in some respects and the dilapidated houses in the old Garrison area are also quite unsatisfactory, the section around Bellair Park, West Tampa, is decidedly worse in general.

"Red Quarters" (condemned by the City Health Department), is made up of dilapidated houses, with three or four small rooms each. This group of houses are particularly unsightly, to say nothing of unhealthful. Practically every one leaks; the porch roofs fail to stop even the sunshine. A cluster of eight chronically stop-ped up outside water closets are available. Nine houses have cans for garbage, four have boxes, while eight have no receptacles at all. Fourteen families reported that garbage was collected weekly, while seven said that it was never collected. Several of the inhabitants stated that they disposed of garbage by burying it. Two surface wells, one out of commission, provides water for the 22 families. 135 persons use this well, including 23 lodgers and 37 children under 15 years of age. Rents average \$3.05 per week. The length of residence is surprisingly long, 50% of the families having occupied the same quarters for six years or longer. This long residence is doubtless due in most part to the extremely low rent. Paved streets are on two sides of these houses.

"Red Quarters", on an out of the way lot, has been placed in the heart of the city by the recent expansion of the business district and the construction of the Lafayette Street viaduct, has been condemned by the City Health Department and will be vacated immediately. Within a few years, if the city continues to grow, this bunch of shabby houses will be replaced by a warehouse or factory. The growth of the city doubtless will also wipe out the shacks in the old Garrison section.

(See Dr. Levy's preface for present status following section)

The conditions west of North Boulevard between Spruce St. and the river, are almost unbelievable. There are no sewer connections, no water connections and seemingly no garbage collection. Out of 46 families studied in this area, 34 used privies, 33 of which were shared by two or more families. The houses in this area are of the poorest type and construction and are crowded. The "shot gun" type prevails: i.e., a frame house with four walls, roof, floor and two inner doorless partitions. A door at the front and back, while windows are on one or both sides, depending upon whether more than one of these apartments are under one roof. Practically one-third of these houses are double apartments. Rents for this type of quarters range from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per week.

The sanitary conditions are very poor in this area. In addition to inadequate facilities for garbage disposal, it appears that the inhabitants never clean up their own back yards. In such cases as these it must be remembered that the sanitary department cannot be held responsible for conditions that are due in no small degree, to the lack of co-operation on the part of the renters. In short, many of the renters fail to discharge their own responsibility in matters of garbage containers.

Just here it should be said that the City Health Department is cognizant of these conditions and is correcting them at no slow rate. It should also be stated that many of the property owners comply with the orders only when compelled to do so, and thus seriously impede the progress of the Health Department.

A statement from the City Health Department shows that approximately 3,000 privies in Tampa, located in white and colored sections alike have been condemned, and according to present plans, many more will be replaced by water closets within the next few months. Even when the present orders are complied with, at least 1,000 privies will remain within the city limits until reached by sewer and water connections. A considerable proportion of these are in the Negro rent areas.

This whole program however, as stated above, is slowed up by rent owners who have for one reason or another, failed to realize the need of these fundamental requirements for health and sanitation, and by their delinquency, have forced the Health Department to condemn the property until the specifications have been complied with. Scores of houses in "The Scrubb" and other sections of the city, white and colored as well, have been condemned because property owners failed to install the water and sewer connections required.

Two conditions obtain in Tampa at present which makes progress in better housing and sanitation a slow process: getting water and sewers extended, and when this is accomplished, getting property owners to install water and sewer connections. Low rentals and the poorly constructed type of house, keeps the property owners from making any improvements they can avoid.

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In spite of the cheap rent quarters which have been crowded on many entire blocks in West Tampa and elsewhere to make it possible to realize a satisfactory income from property procured during the period of inflation, and in spite of the fact that water and sewer connections will, in many cases, require an outlay from the property owner equal to the value of the house, and in spite of the fact that it will cost, in some cases one year's gross rent to make the connections, the public welfare of the city demands it and the city can do no less, even in self-defense, than protect itself.

ed city nurse, and Mrs. Preston Fugate, registered nurse.

The members of the Health Committee were conveniently situated for the gathering of the facts. By virtue of their position, they were able in a large measure to rely on information gained through personal experience. This information was supplemented however, by careful interviews with hospital superintendents, managers, personal study and observation, and information furnished the committee through the offices of County Physician and the Department of Health.

Hospitalization

The first floor of a two story frame building - a ward with seventeen beds accommodating seventeen patients, with an annual appropriation of \$5,800 a year, (\$600 of this amount used for drugs), is the municipal hospitalization provided for the Negroes of Tampa. Out of due respect for the splendid woman, Mrs. Clara Frye, who founded this institution, and who for years furnished the only hospital facilities for the Negro people in Tampa, this report is reluctant to point out the lack of provisions in this institution, for only a few people know what Mrs. Frye has given in her efforts to maintain this hospital. In the light of these facts, we feel that the responsibility for the condition would be misplaced, were we to criticize the owner - and surely adverse criticism is not the spirit of this report.

It must be stated however, that the housing space is inadequate, that the building is non-fireproof, that there is no definite medical supervision, inadequate provision for necessary drugs, no official supervision of the city's interest, and no definite provisions for the care of maternity cases.

The upper story of this institution is used for the accommodation of private patients. It has a sleeping porch with four beds, eight private rooms containing fifteen beds, an open ward with ten beds, and an operating room.

The other Private Institution for the accommodation of the sick, is the Venezuela Small Sanitarium. It is a small two story frame structure, formerly the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Small. There are six rooms, accommodating eleven beds, an operating room, toilet and bath.

These two institutions, with the Tubercular Sanitarium and County Farm, constitute the entire hospital facilities for Negroes in Tampa.

HEALTH

Personnel of Committee and Statement of Methods

The information in this report was compiled by a Negro committee composed of Dr. J.A. Butler, Assistant City Physician, Mrs. Madeline Norton, registered city nurse, Mrs. Daisy Young, registered city nurse, and Mrs. Preston Pughsley, registered nurse.

The members of the Health Committee were conveniently situated for the gathering of the facts. By virtue of their position, they were able in a large measure to rely on information gained through personal experience. This information was supplemented however, by careful interviews with hospital superintendents, managers, personal study and observation, and information furnished the committee through the offices of County Physician and the Department of Health.

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These two institutions, with the Tubercular Sanitarium and County Farm, constitute the entire hospital facilities for Negroes in Tampa.

Two graduate nurses and seven student nurses serve the Clara Frye Hospital. One graduate nurse and three student nurses serve the Venezuela Small Sanitarium.

County Hospital and Poor Farm

The County Hospital, caring for those suffering from incurable diseases, the old, infirm and homeless, is under the general supervision of the county physician. The building and environment are kept in the very best sanitary condition: food is excellent and the best treatment is accorded the inmates. In addition to the three white nurses, one maid and one orderly are in constant attendance.

Capacity of the hospital for Negro patients, is thirty beds. Due to the long residence of the patients, there is always a waiting list and many who need to be there, are not always able to get in.

Tubercular Sanitarium

The county and city support this institution jointly. The building is designed and constructed along modern lines, and the patients are under the care of a competent specialist with two Negro graduate nurses in attendance. This institution accommodates eighteen patients. The same treatment is accorded white and Negro patients.

Clinical Facilities for Negroes

In the City Department of Health, Negro indigents are receiving the same treatment that is accorded the whites. A daily clinic is conducted in the same building for white and Negro patients, the white city physician serving white patients, the Negro assistant city physician serving Negro patients. An average of five hundred Negro patients are treated at this clinic each month.

Baby Clinic

By no means the least of the clinical facilities provided by the City Health Department for Negroes in Tampa, is the Baby Clinic which is conducted on Wednesday of each week from two to three P. M. At this clinic, babies from two weeks to six years of age are examined and advice and treatment given by a physician whose services are volunteered. He is assisted by two nurses from the City Health Department.

This clinic is of recent establishment: it represents one of the many creditable health features instituted by the present City Health Officer since his incumbency. This clinic is already assuming large proportions, an average of fifteen babies undergoing examination and treatment each week, and is serving a very vital and far-reaching need.

Some years ago the city code was made to include a special practice of Midwifery, and while from time to time has been given to this and courses of instruction

Negro Physician

Nine Negro physicians are in Tampa, and all are graduates and hold diplomas from creditable medical schools. They have passed the Florida State Board of Medical Examiners, and are regularly licensed practitioners. These physicians depend exclusively upon Negroes for patronage and support. However, the Negro physicians do not get all of the Negro patronage. It is safe to say that not more than 55% of the Negroes in Tampa patronize Negro physicians. The remaining 45% is distributed among white physicians and specialists.

Fees charged by Negro physicians are nominally uniform and in conformity with those charged here and elsewhere. For day visits \$3.00; office consultation \$2.00; night visits \$5.00.

Negro Dentists

Four Negro dentists, graduates of creditable dental schools, supply dental facilities for the colored people of Tampa. It is estimated that a larger percentage of Negroes patronize Negro dentists than Negro physicians.

Negro Nurses

Two Negro nurses are provided by municipal funds, both of whom are graduate nurses and are rendering satisfactory service. One of these nurses has been on the city's pay roll for six and one half years. Her work embraces house visits to the sick and attendance upon daily clinics. She is a graduate of Grady Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., and has had wide experience. The other city nurse comes from St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh, North Carolina. Her work embraces health nursing in the public schools. Since entering this service she has taken summer work at Columbia University.

There are fifteen Negro graduate nurses, four under-graduate, and two practical nurses. While all of these nurses are permitted to engage in the practice of their profession, only seven of this number are registered nurses. Schedule of prices follows: Graduate nurses \$45.00 per week for twenty-four hours: under-graduate nurses \$30.00 per week for twenty-four hour duty: practical nurses (for obstetrical cases), \$30.00 per week for twenty-four hour duty: practical nurses for regular duty \$25.00 per week for twenty-four hour duty.

Negro Midwives

The average Negro Midwife is illiterate, and coupled with this illiteracy, is obsessed with ideas and methods regarding the practice of midwifery that too often prove detrimental to mother and child. Midwives are necessary however, mainly for the reason that the majority of Negroes requiring obstetrical service are unable to pay the physician's fee for same. Since they are necessary, they should be regulated and their knowledge of midwifery improved.

Some years ago the city code was made to include a special section on the practice of Midwifery, and while from time to time some attention has been given to this and courses of instruction have been given midwives, it was not until about a year ago that the present City Health Officer inaugurated a regular course of instruction in Midwifery which follows the code, and midwives are not allowed to practice without having conformed to the law. This includes a course of ten lectures, standing examinations, submitting to regular supervision, including the supervision of obstetrical bags, methods, etc., and due observance of necessary personal hygiene. When inaugurating this course of study the City Health Officer secured the services of one of the leading obstetricians of Tampa to give the opening lecture, the remaining lectures in the course being given by the City Health Officer and the Health Department nurses.

A class of nineteen completed the course last year, passed a satisfactory examination and all were granted certificates. The second annual course is now (March, 1927) being held, with an enrollment of twenty-six, of which number seven are midwives who attended last year and are voluntarily attending this year. This course of instruction, which offers a thorough practical knowledge of midwifery, is as you see, a permanent and regular feature of the City Health Department's program for the improvement of health conditions among Negroes.

This Department is available at all times for furnishing information and advice to the midwives in all phases of their work, and they are advised and urged to avail themselves of the advantages thus provided. All of which is a distinctly forward and commendable step in health regulation which cannot fail to reduce the health hazard of expectant mothers as well as infant mortality, much of which has heretofore been traceable to inefficiency on the part of midwives.

The fee charged by midwives for attendance during labor and the lying-in period, is twenty-five dollars. The fee charged by physicians for professional services in normal labor and the lying-in period, is thirty-five dollars. The difference in fee appears small, but it makes a tremendous difference to the family whose income is not sufficient for normal living.

Accessibility of Negro Physicians to Hospitals

Authority for administering medical and surgical aid to Negro charity patients confined in the hospitals, was originally delegated to the Hillboro Medical Society (white). This society still appoints the staff of white physicians who are given absolute control of this service, no Negro physician being permitted to serve in this capacity. Of recent years however, dating from the appointment of a Negro city physician about two years ago, as a result of the white physicians having failed or refused for the most part, to respond to calls for service on these patients, an effort has been made to have this work turned over to Negro physicians. This has not

It should also be mentioned that a large number died of diarrhea and enteritis within the city limits. Negroes in Tampa for 1926 exceeded the births by 57. Of the 534 Negro deaths in 1926, 323 or 60.4% were male, and 211 or 39.6% were female.

Comparison of Vital Statistics for Whites and Negroes in Tampa, 1926
(An estimated population of 120,000 within present city limits
23,323 of whom are Negroes, is used as basis for compilation)

ITEM	YEAR	RACE	RATE PER 1000 POPULATION	
			WHITE	NEGRO
Births	1926	Negro	23	20.1
Stillbirths	1923	Negro	1.1	4.1
Deaths (Exclusive of stillbirths)	1923	Whites	11.1	22.9

Negro Deaths Between Fifteen and Forty-four Years of Age

Further analysis of the statistics revealed the fact that 50% of Negro deaths in 1926 occurred between 15-44, the most productive period of life. The 1925 State Census shows that 62.1% of the Negro population are between 15-44, and from this class as just stated, 50% of the 1926 deaths occurred. Although all must die somewhere beyond 45, many of the deaths now occurring between 15-44 could be prevented.. It must be borne in mind however, that tuberculosis and some other prevalent diseases, result in death between the ages of 15-44, the most productive period of life. The fact that in Tampa 50% of Negro deaths occur between 15-44, is not an unusual thing. Another point to be noted in this study when analyzing the number of deaths in this period, is the number of homicides. 42 homicides reported out of 534 deaths, is approximately 8% of all the deaths. It is a well known fact that most homicides occur between 15-44.

Knowing therefore that so many causes of death in the most productive period of life are preventable, more attention should be given to removing the causes.

Major causes of all deaths by diseases, were as follows: Nephritis, homicide, tuberculosis, organic diseases of the heart, pneumonia, diarrhea and enteritis, cerebral hemorrhage and softening. The following numbers and percentages of total deaths from these causes, occurred between 15-44.

- Nephritis - 18 out of 42, or 42.8%
- Homicide - 38 out of 42, or 90.5%
- Tuberculosis - 37 out of 41, or 90.2%
- Organic disease of heart - 15 out of 40, or 37.6%
- Pneumonia - 20 out of 31, or 64.5%
- Cerebral hemorrhage and softening - 7 out of 25, or 28%

It should also be mentioned that a large number died of diarrhea and enteritis within the first twelve months - 22 out of 27, or 81%.

Time did not permit further analysis of vital statistics to determine the percentage of white deaths in Tampa between 15-44 for the year 1926. Comparisons are made, however, with statistics taken from the "mortality statistics tables" of the U. S. Bureau of Census 1923, for the death registration area of the U. S., 1923.

Deaths between fifteen and forty-four years

	YEAR	RACE	TOTAL DEATHS	DEATHS BETWEEN 15-44	
				NUMBER	% OF TOTAL
Tampa	1926	Negro	534	267	50%
Florida	1923	Negro	5,744	2,178	38%
Florida	1923	White	8,366	1,673	20%

Note that more Negroes than Whites died between the ages of 15 and 44 in Florida in 1923. Although the figures for Tampa in the table above, were collected three years after those for Florida, and consequently cannot be entirely accurate for comparison, they do indicate that there was in Tampa an excess of Negro deaths within the 15-44 age period. There was doubtless a disproportionately large number of Negroes within this age grouping in Tampa as compared with the state, since most of the new-comers are of this age.

A comparison of the white and Negro deaths however, in Tampa in 1926, reveals the fact that while the population stood at a racial ratio of 4-1, the racial death ratio was approximately 2-1: that is, the Negroes in Tampa, in spite of the large numbers between 15-44, died nearly twice as fast as the whites.

Comparison of Chief Causes of Negro Deaths in Tampa in 1923 and 1926

TAMPA 1923	TAMPA 1926
10.5% of total deaths Tuberculosis	7.7%
5.2% cerebral hemorrhage and softening	4.7%
4.4% of total deaths - Pneumonia	5.8%
2% of total deaths - Diarrhea - enteritis	5%
7.6% Nephritis	7.8%
2.4% Homicide	7.8%

The percentage of deaths from tuberculosis and cerebral hemorrhage in Tampa, was less in 1926 than in 1923 by 2.8% and .5% respectively. On the other hand, the percentage of deaths resulting from the following causes, was greater in 1926: Diarrhea and enteritis 3%, nephritis .2%, pneumonia 1.4%, and homicide by an increase of 5.4%.

Deaths by Occupations

One hundred and eighty-eight Negro laborers died in 1926, 67 housewives, 28 women who did laundry or some work at home, 25 domestic servants, 25 laundresses and steam pressers, 19 professional

and business men, 12 skilled laborers, 9 cigar makers, 9 porters and chaffeurs. Included in the remaining one hundred and fifty-two, most of whom were too young to have any occupation, 121 being less than 15 years of age, were 11 whose occupations were not known.

Negro Health Problems

The high infant mortality, the great percentage of "still births" among Negroes in Tampa, is significant in spite of the fact that the United States Bureau of Census for the death registration area of the United States in the mortality statistics tables of 1923, has revealed that the same condition obtains very generally among Negroes. The apparent fact however, that there were more deaths than births in 1926, is significant, and if after careful study it can be proven that instead of carelessness in registration, such a situation actually obtains, immediate study of contributing causes should be inaugurated.

The problem of health is inevitably a part of housing, sanitation, recreation, hospitalization, employment, wages and hours. Adequate hospital facilities to take care of the large number of Negroes whose low economic standards make it impossible for them to employ professional services, would doubtless go a long way toward relieving the situation. A large percentage of Negroes are common laborers and domestic servants and wages for this class are usually too low for them to care for themselves properly when sickness comes. Along with this economic pressure that forces some to work, even though sick, must be added those who, out of sheer ignorance, stay on their feet until their state of health is beyond restoration. This is the situation too often of the tubercular patients. The County Physician, who is in charge of the County Tuberculosis Hospital, states that the majority of Negro cases that have gone to the sanitarium, were those who for some reason or other, stayed on their feet until the last stages of tuberculosis had been reached - hence death.

Even though not any of the \$1,250,000 hospital bond money is available for a Negro hospital, and in spite of the recent defeat of the proposed \$500,000 bond issue, \$100,000 of which was to have been used for the construction and equipment of a Negro hospital, the Negroes have implicit confidence in the city officials and believe that in their efforts to secure available funds for the completion of the hospital on Davis Island, they will also make provision for adequate hospitalization for Negroes.

The poor housing conditions as obtain in certain congested sections of our city, namely "44 quarters", "Scrubbbs", "The Garrison" "Red Quarters", "Lincoln Park", etc., no doubt contribute their share to poor health conditions. About fifteen months ago, when smallpox appeared in Tampa, as it did in so many cities in the United States, the crowded and unsanitary sections of the city naturally gave more opportunity for the spread of the disease. It must be borne in mind however, that the presence of smallpox is due to absence of vaccination and not to poor housing conditions.

Even in the more congested sections, where housing conditions are bad, there are many things the Negroes themselves can do to make their environment more healthy. Many are ignorant of the ordinary laws of health and sanitation; some are careless with no pride and put forth very little effort to improve the conditions under which they live. A striking example of this is Lincoln Park in West Tampa, some sections of the "Scrubbs", the Garrison, and Red Quarters.

The large number of still births and premature births that result in death, point out the urgent need of prenatal education among Negroes, especially among the very poor and the ignorant. The fact that economic pressure for a livelihood compels many to stay on their feet ten or more hours a day, plus gross ignorance on the part of expectant mothers, doubtless accounts in a large measure for the alarming number of still births among Negroes.

As pointed out elsewhere in this report, 81% of deaths caused by diarrhea and enteritis, occurred between the time of birth and one year of age. This speaks very effectively for a larger patronage of the free baby clinic of the Health Department. It argues further for a larger appreciation and patronage of the two Negro day nurseries - The Helping Hand and the Kiddies Safety Harbor - for many of these mothers do not know how to care for the infant, while others have to work and leave the babies in incompetent hands.

Public Rec. Finally, people need play and recreation. A monotonous life is not conducive to health and longevity. As will be shown in the report on recreation, aside from church and home, there are not many worth-while places for Negroes to go, and after long hours of toil, no place for wholesome recreation. Parks, playgrounds and adequate recreational facilities in general, would most likely contribute to the lowering of the high death rate among the Negroes in Tampa. Negroes are not allowed in the city parks except in the capacity of servants. Although Tampa's water front is almost unmeasured, neither a public swimming pool nor a beach is provided for Negroes. The city does not provide any equipment whatever for the recreation of the general Negro public. As stated elsewhere in this report in connection with the disproportionately large number of Negroes arrested, activity exists whether supervised or not. In other words, in the absence of recreational facilities for Negroes, an unusually large number seek recreation which results in arrests, showing clearly that activities exist in spite of a lack of public recreational provision. Tampa is not only failing to provide recreational opportunities for 20% of her people, but she is failing to provide any recreational opportunities for that element of her people who live in the cheap rent area where congestion is greatest, where private yards are almost unknown, where sanitation conditions are poorest, where the people are least able to provide recreational facilities for themselves. The city consequently, is failing to hear that element of her population which has the greatest need of publicly provided recreational facilities. The only public playground for Negroes of Tampa, is the small area about the several public schools.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT

INTRODUCTION

What the people of a neighborhood do during their leisure hours, determines to no small degree the type of person which a neighborhood produces: especially is this true of children, a large part of whose "business" is play. Among grown-ups, the type of citizenship, no less than the quality of service rendered during the work period, is conditioned by recreational and amusement opportunities. It is because of the relation between recreational and amusement opportunities and citizenship that it is generally conceded that public recreation is a function of municipal government.

The recreational needs of the Negroes in Tampa, as in other Southern cities, are accentuated by the congested conditions of their rent quarters. The rent quarters are small and close together. They are situated on unpaved streets and narrow alleys. Bathing facilities are scarce: garbage is often uncollected. The whole condition is such at the Negro's home that he needs a place away from home where he can go.

Public Recreation and Amusement

Tens of thousands of dollars are spent for maintenance of parks in Tampa: Bachmann's Million Dollar Band returns each season: water front, river or bay, is on three sides of the city.

Tampa has a Negro population of 23,323. No public park is provided for them. Negroes are not allowed in the city parks except in the capacity of servants. Although Tampa's water front is almost unmeasured, neither a public swimming pool nor a beach is provided for Negroes. The city does not provide any equipment whatever for the recreation of the general Negro public. As stated elsewhere in this report in connection with the disproportionately large number of Negroes arrested, activity exists whether supervised or not. In other words, in the absence of recreational facilities for Negroes, an unusually large number seek recreation which results in arrests, showing clearly that activities exist in spite of a lack of public recreational provision. Tampa is not only failing to provide recreational opportunities for 20% of her people, but she is failing to provide any recreational opportunities for that element of her people who live in the cheap rent area where congestion is greatest, where private yards are almost unknown, where sanitation conditions are poorest, where the people are least able to provide recreational facilities for themselves. The city consequently, is failing to help that element of her population which has the greatest need of publicly provided recreational facilities. The only public playground for Negroes of Tampa, is the small area about the several public schools.

The following are some of the books the Harlem Branch has by Negro authors, according to classification:

The Negro schools, with the exception of Harlem Academy, have practically no playground equipment. A Negro playground director has been employed by the city. She gives from one and one-half to five hours to each of the six schools weekly - a total of nineteen hours. In the absence of playground equipment, her activities are limited almost wholly to group games of a most elementary nature. Although the activities of this play director are of inestimable value to the school children, she is handicapped in that she has too many to supervise them properly, and also in that she has practically no equipment. Not even anything equal to this inadequate and somewhat superficial supervision is afforded the Negro community in general.

The Harlem Library

The Harlem Branch of the Tampa Public Library has been in existence approximately six years, but not systematically conducted. The failure to find a suitable site for a library building, greatly hindered the Library Board in conducting the branch under favorable conditions. In January of 1926, an office space was rented where an attempt is being made to establish a library for the Negro population. It is the expressed plan of the Library Board to build a library for Negroes in the near future.

The following excerpt, taken from the September, 1926 issue of the Library Journal, gives some idea of the extent to which the attempt to meet this long felt need, was appreciated by Tampa's Negro population:

"When the Tampa Public Library opened its new Harlem Branch in its unpretentious quarters, it had only hoped for the interest of the children. In that it was not disappointed, for they came with satisfying eagerness, swelling the juvenile circulation from 3,880 to 5,156, which is about the total number of books circulated by the branch in its old quarters. But an unexpected delight was the interest shown by the adult colored population which had always been apathetic when the book collection was housed in the club-house of the local Urban League, and soon came requests for everything from fiction to 'Freud's 'General Introduction to Psychoanalysis' and a 'book on Psychotherapy', sought by an alert, well educated colored doctor.

Tampa's colored population is a little over 17,000 and books and reading seem to have played a very small part in their lives in the past, so it is easy to understand the encouragement that comes from the enthusiastic endorsement of the library by the youngsters, topped by the interest of the adults who want the life of Henry Drummond, Walt Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass', and the works of DeWitt Talmage."

The following are some of the books the Harlem Branch has by Negro authors, according to classification:

CLASS	TITLE	AUTHOR
Philosophy -----	Character Building -----	Booker T. Washington
Religion -----	Education of the Negro Minister Daniels	
Religion -----	History of the Negro Church ----	Woodson
Sociology ---	The Gift of Black Folk -----	Dubois
Sociology ---	The Negro in American History -	Cromwell
The librarian is a well educated young woman - a graduate of the Florida State College for Women and has been one year at Fisk University.		
	The New Negro -----	Alain Locke
	Tuskegee: Its people -----	Booker T. Washington
Fine Arts ---	Religious Songs of the Negro --	M. Work
Literature --	Color -----	Countee Cullen
"	Complete Poems -----	Dunbar
"	Book of American Negro Poetry	Johnson
"	Harlem Shadows -----	Claude McKay
"	Negro Orators and their Orations	Carter G. Woodson
Biography ---	Story of my Life and Work -----	Booker T. Washington
"	Up from Slavery -----	" " "
Reference ---	The Negro Year Book -----	M. N. Work
Fiction -----	The Conjure Woman -----	Charles Chestnut
"	The Wife of his Youth -----	" "
"	Count of Monte Christo -----	Alexander Dumas
"	Ten Years Later -----	" "
"	The Three Musketeers -----	" "
"	Folks from Dixie -----	Dunbar
"	The Heart of Happy Hollow -----	"

The following are books the library has about Negroes by other authors:

Uncle Remus Stories -----	Joel Chandler Harris
In Ole Virginia -----	Page
Uncle Wash: his stories -----	J. T. Moore
Religious Folk Songs of the Negro	Fenner
Hampton Series of Folk Songs --	Natalie Berlin
Negro Poetry in America -----	Beatrice Norton
Negro Poets and their Poems ---	R. T. Kerlin

At present the Branch has 3,500 or more volumes, of which number the greater part are juvenile books. The Branch is patronized mainly by the children between the ages of seven and seventeen years, therefore, every effort is made to try and keep the children's division well supplied. The adults, though few in number, are constant readers, and keep the librarian making constant demands for

more reading matter. Although the adult collection is limited, many times the readers are supplied with books on various topics by a loan from the main library, showing that a cooperative spirit exists between the members of the staff and the Harlem Branch.

The weekly circulation of the Branch, is between 300 and 350, with about two-thirds of that number being juvenile circulation.

The library at present, has but one worker - a trained assistant is to be placed on duty in the near future.

The librarian is a well educated young woman - a graduate of the Florida Agriculture and Mechanical College, with one year at Fisk University and a short course in the Louisville Public Library.

Public Comfort Stations

It should be pointed out just here, that public comfort stations for Negroes in Tampa are confined to the railroad station (for passengers), and to a few of the large stores, usually marked "for colored help". No provisions are made even in the City Hall for colored citizens who report there regularly to pay their taxes, water charges, et cetera.

Private Recreation

There is no Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A. for Negroes in Tampa. The Boy Scout organization does not have any colored members. Such private recreation as is provided for Negroes in Tampa, is the result of the various fraternal orders or sport-loving individuals who can afford it. Throughout Tampa's Negro population, there are, of course, individuals and groups who maintain automobiles, private pool tables, radios, libraries, and other facilities for their own recreation and amusement.

There are two colored organized base ball teams in Tampa: The Young Men's Progressive Association, and the Booker T. Washington High School Team. These teams use the space around Lomax School and a vacant lot on Jefferson Street as their "Park". There is one privately owned, and on account of insufficient funds, poorly kept tennis court at the corner of Constant and Jefferson Streets, which confines privileges to membership and friends.

Commercial Recreation and Amusement

Commercial recreation and amusement for Negroes in Tampa, is limited to that of parks, theatres, dance halls, and pool rooms.

But one park of any kind is available to Tampa's 23,000 Negroes, and this park, Bellair Park, by name, located in West Tampa,

privately owned, poorly located, and unsatisfactorily managed, is too small and poorly equipped to meet the needs of the Negro community. In reality, Bellair Park is nothing more than a vacant lot on the river front with a pool and dance hall. The pool is quite unsightly because of half-sunken barges nearby in the river, and tin cans of all descriptions, and other rubbish and filth on and near the bank immediately below the pool. The dance hall, although well ventilated, is of very cheap construction. This so-called Park has no trees, no animals, no playground equipment -- in short, it has nothing to offer to the general Negro public.

Two combination Motion Picture houses and Theatres serve the Tampa colored public. The Central Theatre on Central Avenue, is of brick construction and has a capacity of approximately 2,000. Ventilation and sanitation are extremely bad. The Maceio Theatre is located on Central Avenue, corner Scott Street: brick and frame structure, seating capacity about 500: ventilation and sanitation equally bad.

At one of these theatres the management in advertising a wild west show, was allowed to display guns, pistols and other weapons outside the theatre for the purpose of attracting the crowd. Large numbers of young men between ten and eighteen, assembled during the day to observe. The show was typical of the display outside. In the picture, all of the robberies appeared to be so easily accomplished; it is difficult to estimate the influence upon the young people present.

Both of these houses are owned by the same (White) firm. Admission fee 25 cents up - depending presumably upon the number of "all but nude women" to be displayed in the vaudeville.

There are a number of dance halls in Tampa operated for colored people. The vast majority of the patrons are between the ages of 17 and 25. The type of dances permitted, and the lack of adequate supervision, result too often in unwholesome conduct. To illustrate the conditions of the larger dance halls, two will be briefly described:

The Lafayette Dancing Academy located on the corner of Harrison Street and Central Avenue, is a two story brick building: it has a capacity of 500, with an average attendance of 250. Its patronage is cosmopolitan in type, in that it admits any one with the required admission fee - usually 75 cents or \$1.00. Sanitation and ventilation are fair.

The Marti Maceo, corner 6th Avenue and 11th Street, (Cuban Club), has a dance hall on the second floor. It has a capacity of 300. The hall is well ventilated and kept clean. This hall represents, perhaps the best behaved colored dance patrons in Tampa. The fees range from 75 cents to \$1.00.

SOCIAL AND CORRECTIVE AGENCIES

The Negro pool rooms in Tampa are very poorly ventilated, and sanitation conditions are very unsatisfactory. Only one of the nine pool rooms observed, was properly ventilated and kept clean. Two have barber shops in front, separated only by a screen partition. Practically all of the patrons were less than 27 years of age, and a considerable number unquestionably were minors. Vulgarity and profanity, to say nothing of gambling, were prevalent in practically every one of the nine observed. The prevalence of these conditions of course, tend to keep the better element of Negro citizens from enjoying a form of recreation which may have an important social, health, and educational value.

Seamen's Church Institute,
American Red Cross,
Juvenile Court,
The Salvation Army,
County Jail,
The Stockade.

CONCLUSION

For a colored population of 23,000, Tampa provides a Branch Library and a salaried playground Supervisor. The City of Tampa provides no public park for Negroes: it provides no playgrounds, except unequipped school grounds: it provides no public pool or beach. The private recreation and amusements are of such nature that the Negro public receives no benefit therefrom. The Commercial recreation and amusement is of such nature and so poorly supervised, that it perchance is more harmful than beneficial.

There are four paid members of the Urban League staff proper, and three members of the Helping Hand Day Nursery, and two of the Kiddies' Safety Harbor Day Nursery. The members of the staff proper are: The executive secretary whose duty it is to look after the community work and all other things related to Negro life; a family case worker whose duty it is to do all family case work for the colored people of Tampa, and organize clubs and forms of recreation for youth. Since October, this worker has had an average of more than a hundred active cases and has been unable to do any organization and recreational work. An industrial secretary is in charge of employment and bookkeeping for the organization, and a stenographer does the typing for the entire staff.

This organization is one of the eighteen agencies of the Tampa Welfare League and Community Chest. It is supported by the Community Chest and small donations from friends.

In the absence of a detention home for Negro delinquent boys and girls, the Tampa Urban League has the responsibility of child-placing for juvenile delinquents. It is the duty of the family visitor to locate a home in a private family for any child needing a home. At present the county jail is the only available place of detention for Negro juvenile delinquents. One juvenile delinquent was placed in a private home in October, three in November, two in December, none in January, and eleven in February. In addition to these cases, two boys were sent to the St. Joseph's Catholic School at Pensacola. Also three children were placed temporarily in

SOCIAL AND CORRECTIVE AGENCIES

There are nine Social and Corrective Agencies serving Negroes in Tampa. One of these, The Tampa Urban League and its Day Nurseries, is confined to the Negroes, while the other eight have a more or less limited service with them. The Social and Corrective Agencies serving Negroes, are as follows:

The Tampa Urban League and its Day Nurseries, are the direct result of cases dealt with, are: illne Traveler's Aid Society, desertion or non-support, adult delinquency, Seamen's Church Institute, people with an anti-social point of view, American Red Cross, give rise to these situations are many. It is Juvenile Court, old age, immorality, mental defective-ness, unemp The Salvation Army, equipment, lack of supplies or train- ing, lack of opportunities, injustice in legal procedure, inability to The Stockade. and their earnings, intemperance, or other conditions.

The Tampa Urban League and its Day Nurseries

The Tampa Urban League is interested in anything that touches Negro life from the highest and most dignified type of social life to the jails and stockades.

There are four paid members of the Urban League staff proper, and three members of the Helping Hand Day Nursery, and two of the Kiddies' Safety Harbor Day Nursery. The members of the staff proper are: The executive secretary whose duty it is to look after the community work and all other things related to Negro life; a family case worker whose duty it is to do all family case work for the colored people of Tampa, and organize clubs and forms of recreation for youth. Since October, this worker has had an average of more than a hundred active cases and has been unable to do any organization and recreational work. An industrial secretary is in charge of employment and bookkeeping for the organization, and a stenographer does the typing for the entire staff.

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The Family Service Association

a home, but escaped before definite arrangements could be made. From time to time, certain of the most incorrigible juvenile delinquents have been sent to the State Reformatory at Marianna. The family visitor has also left some children in their own homes, under supervision, and efforts have been made to effect certain desirable changes.

A large percentage of the family visitor's cases are the direct result of adult delinquency. The types of cases dealt with, are: illness, juvenile delinquency, desertion or non-support, adult delinquency, old age, unemployment, and people with an anti-social point of view. Conditions which give rise to these situations are many. It may be bad housing, old age, immorality, mental defectiveness, unemployment, no business equipment, lack of supplies or training, lack of recreational opportunities, injustice in legal procedure, inability to properly spend their earnings, intemperance, or other conditions.

The only funds for material relief available for use by the family visitor, are provided by the Family Service Association. In addition to such limited relief as can be given to families from time to time, two Negro families receive county pensions which amount to \$10.00 per week. Three or four applications for Mother's Pensions have been made recently, but the County Commissioners have not as yet granted such a pension to a Negro mother.

The Day Nurseries are concerned almost wholly with child welfare. The Helping Hand Day Nursery was opened in September, 1925. The Kiddie's Safety Harbor Day Nursery started March 1st, 1926. They have both advanced rapidly, enrollment increasing from 3 to 160, and from 4 to 75 respectively. The Helping Hand Day Nursery had an average of 45 children per day during the month of March: the Kiddie's Safety Harbor had from 20 to 30 per day, except Thursday when the mothers were off from their work and kept their children at home. The group often drops to 7 or 8 that day. These nurseries open at 7 A. M. and close at seven o'clock in the afternoon. These nurseries, at the minimum charge of 75¢ per week, provide food for the children and give them kindergarten training, and the best of service while they are in their care. Some of the mothers are so poorly paid for their work, however, that the keepers have found it necessary to cut the amount they pay and give them milk for nights and week-ends.

In addition to the money given to the Nurseries by the Welfare League and Community Chest, \$25.00 is given each month by the Federation of Women's Clubs (white). A creditable piece of work is done by both Nurseries. These two Nurseries have from one to two new inmates each week, and a bit of friendly rivalry exists between them.

The statement from the Family Service Association, tells the connection between the Urban League case worker and the Family Service Association.

The Family Service Association

In 1926 the monthly average of cases under the Urban League was 25. In 1927 the monthly average of cases under the Urban League was 125. In 1926, 14% of the cases under the Family Service Ass'n were Negroes; and in 1927, 40% are Negroes. In February \$1753.38 was spent for material relief for the families under care - \$1631.42 for white families and \$121.90 for Negro families.

The Urban League case worker functions under the supervision of the Family Service Association - funds for material relief furnished by the latter, salary by the former.

Case work has revealed the need of better hospital facilities, larger accommodations at the County Farm, more schools, school attendance officers, institutions for children, orphans, half orphans, and also boarding homes, maternity homes, a home for delinquent colored girls, a dental clinic, and a colored probation worker.

The Traveler's Aid Society

The Traveler's Aid Society at the Tampa Union Station, averages around 200 Negro cases during a year. The types of cases coming to the attention of the Traveler's Aid worker, are usually cases where travelers fail to be met, runaways, old people traveling alone, physical disability, lack of funds, and inexperience in traveling. The Traveler's Aid Society exhausts its own resources before calling upon other agencies for assistance in handling Negro cases. The Tampa Traveler's Aid Society is compelled in most cases, both white and colored, to give only temporary relief, for the reason of insufficient funds to do "long time" case work.

The Negro travelers have a very comfortable waiting room at the Union Station and share in the same accommodations as the white travelers. The relief stations are regularly inspected and kept in good condition. A maid is assigned to duty in the colored waiting room.

The Traveler's Aid Society has been unable to provide a colored worker, but with the co-operation of the Negro employees within the station, is in a position to keep in touch with the problems arising. Plans for traveling are made for inexperienced Negro travelers coming to the attention of the Society, and in cases of illness or children traveling alone, or any other case needing attention, wires are sent to transferring and destination points.

Runaway girls and boys under the surveillance of the Traveler's Aid Society, are allowed to remain near the desk in the white section of the station. This organization is of great aid to other social agencies sending passengers elsewhere.

There is no restaurant at the Union Station for Negroes, but through the offices of the Traveler's Aid Society, food can be procured from the white restaurant for Negroes in specific situations.

Seamen's Church Institute

The local Seamen's Institute now plans to develop a program for Negro seamen comparable to that for the white seamen. Up to this time, however, it has been able to render aid only to individuals in distressing circumstances.

According to a survey made by the Tampa Seamen's Church Institute, over a period of two weeks, March 21st through April 4th, eighteen ships of various kinds with mixed crews, and seven with Negro crews, were docked in Tampa. The 18 ships of mixed crews had a total of 225, 116 of whom were Negroes. 7 ships with Negro crews had a total of 48. Out of the total of 164 Negro seamen, 48 were signed on, leaving 116 on shore.

This information was secured at a time when there was very much less shipping than at other seasons of the year. Using the material collected as a basis, it would be fair to estimate that there are in port, when shipping conditions are normal, at least 400 Negro seamen.

At present there are no headquarters for colored seamen in Tampa, either in the nature of an employment office or boarding house. Those who come into port go to some boarding house where they have very few accommodations. Usually they pay \$1.00 for a single night and \$3.50 for a week's lodging.

The American Red Cross

The Tampa Chapter and the Booker T. Washington Branch of the American National Red Cross render service to approximately 200 Negroes a month. These services pertain to claims of veterans of the Civil War, Spanish American War, and the World War; also their families and dependents.

Compensation claims are filed for ex-service men who have war disabilities; medical and hospital attention is secured for ex-service men who have war disabilities, as well as those having non-service connected disabilities; compensation claims are filed for dependents of disabled and deceased ex-service men.

In order to give accurate information regarding the kinds of service rendered by the Tampa Chapter and its Branch, the different services and claims which are handled for the ex-service men their families and dependents, are given as follows:

- Adjusted Compensation Claims,
- Adjusted Compensation Death Claims,
- Adjusted Compensation Inquiries,
- Allotment and Allowance Claims,
- Applications Admission to Military Homes,
- Bonds of Indemnity,
- Bonus - \$60.00

Burial Claims, re-imbusement of expenses,
 Certificates in lieu of Lost Discharges - Applications,
 Compensations claims filed - Original,
 Compensation claims - Continued and re-opened,
 Dependency Claims, wives and children,
 Dependency Claims, filed after Veteran's death,
 Discharge Investigations "Men in Service",
 Examination, Hospitalization and Treatment,
 Employment Inquiries,
 Guardianship papers of Minor Children of Deceased
 Soldiers and Incompetent Soldiers,
 Headstone Applications,
 Home Investigations,
 Insurance Claims - Reinstatement and conversion,
 Legal Advice re Claims secured,
 Letters of Administration secured,
 Liberty Bond Claims,
 Locating Lost Checks,
 Locating Lost Persons - requests,
 Medical advice secured - re claims,
 Pension Claims,
 Miscellaneous service and information,
 Reports to and from Chapters on claims,
 Reports to and from Hospitals on claims,
 State Bonus Claims,
 Victory Medal and Button applications,

Financial relief is rendered only to ex-service men who have war disabilities and are either waiting for hospitalization or adjustment of their claims - this in the event that full time employment is impossible on account of war disability.

Both the Chapter and the Branch maintain Emergency Loans to be used in case of illness in the family and where proper clothing and bed clothing cannot be furnished by the family. Old clothing is kept on hand at all times, and during the winter months, many calls are made for clothing.

Up to and including March 27th, the Booker T. Washington Branch paid for the services of a colored City School Nurse. Besides inspecting the school children, the nurse instructed classes in First Aid and Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick. This service was of inestimable value to the colored people. Records of Health Work can be obtained from the City Health Department. Last year the Branch also purchased a dental chair, and a dental clinic was conducted for children who were unable to pay for treatment.

Organization of colored children under the Junior Red Cross tends to develop service and good citizenship, also national and international friendship.

The Red Cross finds that the Negro veterans are not well informed regarding their rights as pertains to their war claims, and is

The County Jail

planning publicity this Spring, especially for those who require medical and hospital treatment, and dependents of deceased veterans who are entitled to government compensation.

This agency renders a remarkably valuable service to the Negroes in Tampa. The members of the worker's staff seem to be equally systematic and thorough with all cases, irrespective of race, under their care.

Salvation Army

Although the Salvation Army feels it can develop a more inclusive program for Negroes, at present its activities are limited to the donation of Christmas baskets, toys, candy, and fruits to the children of the Day Nurseries at Christmas time.

The Juvenile Court

The docket book containing all cases brought into juvenile court, shows that during the period July 1926 to February 1927 inclusive, 724 cases were brought to the attention of the Court. Of this number 78, or 10.7% of the total, were Negroes. The chief probation officer stated that the Negro juvenile delinquents were neither so numerous nor so incorrigible as the children of the foreign-born white. The Spaniards, Cubans and Italians brought before the court, make up a large percentage of the total.

The fact of the low percentage of Negroes brought into the juvenile court may be indicative of any, or a combination of several things. There is no Negro probation officer to report and investigate Negro cases. There is no Negro school officer except an unsalaried volunteer who has been serving since January. Except for the few delinquent Negro boys over ten years who can be sent to Mariana, there are no facilities except the county jail for the detention of incorrigibles of either sex, either before or after court hearing. Some juvenile delinquents under the supervision of the family visitor of the Urban League, are placed in homes, but because of the limited staff of the Urban League, this worker cannot care for all cases needing attention, nor adequately supervise those who are placed.

In view of these conditions, the low percentage of Negroes brought before the juvenile court, may or may not be indicative of the extent and conditions of Negro juvenile delinquency. The fact that practically no Negro girls are brought into juvenile court, tends to suggest that the absence of any type or means of detention for Negro girls and, as stated above, only a very limited and somewhat unsatisfactory detention facilities for boys, is a chief factor in determining the small number of Negroes brought before the court.

The County Jail

In the County Jail, March 24th there were 261 inmates - 132 white men, 6 white women, 116 colored men, 7 colored women. Separate quarters are provided for each sex of each race. The accommodations are practically the same and the Negro inmates are usually well treated by the jail officials. The arrangement provided in the corridor for the public to speak with the Negro prisoners, unlike that for the whites, there are no booths for Negroes. The food for the inmates of the jail, is prepared and served by Negro prisoners. Some few white prisoners are used in semi-clerical work within the prison walls - such prisoners as are needed by the jail administration.

Out of a total of 18 trustees, 14 are Negro men, 4 are white men. The larger proportion of Negro trustees seems to be the result of the administrative policy of the jail authorities - a larger number of Negroes are needed for cooks, dishwashers and janitors, than whites for semi-clerical work.

Hospital wards are provided for the sick - separate wards are provided for venereal patients.

The City Stockade

The City Stockade, an old building with a new top floor recently added, has a capacity of 100. On March 25th, the day the City Stockade was observed, 191 prisoners were housed in this building. It is needless to point out the resulting over-crowded condition. Of the 191 incarcerated, one was a white woman, 11 were Negro women, while the remainder was made up of men, half of whom were Negroes. The majority of the Negro men are placed in the stockade for drinking, fighting and gambling: most of the Negro women for fighting.

Separate quarters are provided for Negro men, white men, Negro women and white women. The first floor is occupied by those who are confined within the building. The second floor is used as sleeping quarters of the men who are detailed to outside work. The bunks are crowded and the beds are often dirty and unkept. There are no lice or other vermin. It is the policy of the jailor to burn the clothes of infested inmates, and fumigate the room.

Shower baths are provided for the inmates. The quarters provided for the colored people are practically as well kept as those for the whites. The same type and portions of food are provided for each also.

Adult Delinquency

The following figures from an analysis of the daily reports of arrests made by the Police Department, are of significance in a consideration of extent and conditions of adult delinquency among

the Negroes in Tampa.

Race and sex distribution of total arrests, excluding arrests for traffic violations: (Traffic violations are excluded since there is not a strict classification by race for some type of traffic violation.)

TOTAL ARRESTS	:	WHITE	:	NEGRO
	:	TOTAL	:	TOTAL
	:	MALE	:	MALE
	:	FEMALE	:	FEMALE
10,273	:	6,293	:	4,002
	:	5,795	:	3,287
	:	498	:	715

Approximately 40% of the persons arrested during this six-month period, were Negroes. This large percentage of arrests from a group of people constituting only 29% of the entire population of the city, will receive consideration presently.

Principal Causes of Arrests (September '26-February '27)

CAUSE	TOTAL	NEGRO			
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	% OF TOTAL
Disorderly Conduct	1959	988	743	245	50.4
Drunk	3313	877	726	151	26.5
Gambling	1244	628	614	14	50.5
Possessing Liquor	981	406	316	90	41.3
vagrancy	741	368	357	11	49.6
Disorderly House	562	281	166	115	50.
Assaults	355	190	152	38	53.5
Larceny	287	123	107	16	43.
Carrying Concealed					
Weapons	164	108	105	3	65.8
Robbery	62	24	23	1	38.6
Murder	16	7	2	5	43.

Although, as seen above, the Negroes are arrested as often for gambling, disorderly house, assaults, disorderly conduct, vagrancy and carrying concealed weapons, as are the whites who are numerically four times as many, it is not necessarily true that the Negroes are born with criminal inclinations, or that they are fundamentally anti-social. Any consideration of the number of arrests in one group as compared with another, is unfair unless conditions in both cases are taken into consideration. And even when conditions are generally the same, there is yet the question of likelihood of arrest for similar offenses to be considered. The number of arrests of Negroes in Tampa must be considered in the light of the living

conditions of most of the Negroes. The Negroes live in the crowded cheap-rent area - they cannot pay the rent elsewhere: their ability to pay is dependent upon the earning capacity of the breadwinner. This element of the population has no publicly provided parks, and only a very limited amount of wholesome recreational facilities of any kind is available to the masses. Activities exist, whether properly supervised or not. In this area of unsupervised activity, there is a minimum of full-time police protection. Lighting facilities are not adequate. Added to these conditions, which tend to increase anti-social behavior, is the fact that practically one-tenth of the Negroes in Tampa are illiterate, as compared with less than one per cent of the whites. Any comparison of numbers of arrests made in Negro town and the white sections of the city, must be accomplished by a comparison of living conditions, recreational facilities, police protection, street lighting, prevalence of illiteracy and other conditions which tend to determine the amount of anti-social behavior within any group, irrespective of color.. It is likely true that a comparison of arrests represents a comparison of the conditions which lead to anti-social behavior, rather than to a comparison of fundamental tendencies.

What has been said with regards to a sound basis for the comparison of statistics dealing with the prevalence of anti-social behavior in one group with that of another, is also applicable in making any comparison of the extent and condition of social problems, for practically all of the problems of public welfare known to the modern community, are accentuated by the conditions which obtain in the congested cheap-rent areas. These areas not only attract the residuum of society, but they react upon those persons, who for one reason or another, are compelled to live in them.

The fact that the Negro in Tampa, as in other southern cities, lives in these cheap-rent areas, is sufficient proof that they are in need of the programs of all the social and corrective agencies known to the modern community.

Carpentry

There are 25 first-class Negro carpenters in Tampa. The hours, wages and condition of work are determined in no small degree by the relation which obtains between the white and colored carpenters. The white carpenters local union will accept no Negroes. The Negroes, in an effort to receive the benefits from organization, have effected one of their own. At present its status is not well defined, in that officials of the national organization, who investigated the differences existing between the white and colored unions in Tampa, have not yet made their recommendations. In the meantime, the colored carpenters not being duly recognized, have despaired of the further usefulness of their union. The fact that the Negroes are not recognized as being such, leaves them under a very marked handicap. Finally, plumbers and painters are not allowed to work except on white jobs.

Painters - Paperhangers

EMPLOYMENT

METHOD

Representative Negro skilled tradesmen were interviewed and had in general conference. In addition to an enumeration of the skilled trades represented, there is an accompanying statement of the status of the Negro in the trades. The statement of conditions of domestic service is based on the experiences of a Negro employment agency, expressions from servants and employers of domestic servants. The situation of the common laborer is based upon a detail study of specific conditions obtaining in certain hotels and business enterprises.

Skilled Trades

Although the majority of the Negroes in Tampa, as elsewhere in the South, are employed as day laborers in construction work, as domestic servants, and as bell boys in hotels, janitors in office buildings, there is a considerable number of Negroes following some one of the skilled trades.

No less than 35 brick layers are employed regularly in Tampa: they work under similar conditions as the white brick layers, having the same hours and receiving the same pay - (\$1.75) per hour. The local white and colored brick layers have a union, which is affiliated with the national and international organization. The colored members pay the same dues and have the same privileges in so far as the business of the local organization is concerned, except when white members of the union refuse to work on the job with the colored. In this case, as a general rule, the union fails to afford the colored brick layer adequate protection.

Carpentry

There are 25 first-class Negro carpenters in Tampa. The hours, wages and condition of work are determined in no small degree by the relation which obtains between the white and colored carpenters. The white carpenters local union will accept no Negroes. The Negroes, in an effort to receive the benefits from organization, have effected one of their own. At present its status is not well defined, in that officials of the national organization, who investigated the differences existing between the white and colored unions in Tampa, have not yet made their recommendations. In the meantime, the colored carpenters not being duly recognized, have dispaired of the further usefulness of their union. The fact that the Negroes are not recognized as union men, leaves them under a very marked handicap, namely: plumbers and painters are not allowed to work except on union jobs.

Painters - Paperhangers

Painters and paperhangers, like the carpenters, have not been allowed to affiliate with the local union. Out of 29 painters, 5 are experienced in paperhanging. 17 of this number receive \$1.00 per hour and adhere to the 8-hour day. Some of these contract their own job while others work under contractors. A strong painters' union was maintained from 1910 to 1915. It was not permitted to affiliate with the white union, and consequently its members failed to maintain union standards. Eventually the colored members began under-bidding each other and the union was abandoned. In the absence of any standard as to hours and wages, each painter is left to name the terms for which he will work. These terms vary from time to time in accordance with the demand for painters.

Type Setters

Type setters and lineotype operators, one of the latter and six of the former, are employed by the Tampa Bulletin Printing Company, a local printing establishment owned and operated by Negroes.

Cigar Makers

There are many colored cigar makers in Tampa, the majority of the most skilled being Cubans and British subjects. The Negro artisans work under exactly the same conditions as the white cigar makers - most of whom are Spanish, Cuban or Italian. The Negroes are seated indiscriminately throughout the work floor, and receive equal amounts of pay on a piece price basis. The operators of the factories are Spanish and Cuban in main, and make no distinction along color lines in the employment of cigar makers. Many superintendents do not know how many Negro cigar makers they employ. Some factories have practically none, while others employ as high as 25% of the total. In general, the majority of the Negro cigar makers are found in factories where the cheap and medium price cigars are made. There are however, exceptions to this general situation: the best paid worker in one of the factories making the highest price cigars in Tampa, is a Cuban Negro. He makes \$40.00 to \$50.00 per week. At another factory, home of a lower priced cigar, an American Negro earns the highest wage.

Electricians, Plumbers, Mechanics

No Negro in Tampa has the proper license to do electrical work, plumbing work, or expert mechanical repairing, except under the supervision of a master mechanic, all of whom are white. There are many Negroes, however, under the supervision of master mechanics, who to all practical purposes, function as electricians, plumbers, and mechanics - the latter two being quite numerous. These Negro "helpers" receive, in the case of plumbing, 50¢ per hour: the pay for helpers in expert repair work, is practically the same.

Tailors, Barbers and Manicurists are discussed under the head of "Business and Professions".

Unskilled Labor

In Tampa, as elsewhere in the South, the majority of Negroes are employed by white people. They are employed by private families in the capacity of general domestic servants, maids, butlers, chauffeurs and lawntenders; by hotels as cooks, bell boys, maids, and janitors; by business establishments as elevator pilots, truck drivers, errand boys, and janitors; by private and municipally owned and operated construction companies as manual laborers; and by the cigar industry as common laborers. Although as mentioned above and elsewhere in this study, there are some professionally trained Negroes - physicians, ministers, dentists, teachers and others, some who own and operate business enterprises, and not a few semi-skilled and skilled laborers, the vast majority are dependent for a livelihood upon those types of work mentioned above, which types of work afford least permanent employment, least chances for advancement, and are least well remunerative.

Domestic Service

The fact that Tampa is a resort center, affords one type or another of domestic employment to a very large number of Negroes of both sex. Although some few foreign-born whites and American whites are employed, the Negroes are used almost entirely in this type of work.

The hours for service in domestic employment in Tampa, as elsewhere, are dependent largely upon the will of the employer. Aside from this element, the hour for supper, number in family, desire of the wife for recreation after supper, are all facts which may affect the number of hours spent in service. Speaking in terms of average hours however, a cook usually works eleven and one-half, a maid eight, a nurse ten. Men employed in private homes have the same hours in most cases as women. Day servants usually work eight hours. General domestic servants are given an average of two afternoons off during each week. In the case of cafeterias and hotels, hours vary in continuity, in that there is an afternoon off and a period with later hours on at night.

The average wage for women at present, is about \$8.50: for men in domestic service, \$14.00 per week. Pay is supplemented in many cases by carfare, old clothes, and in other ways.

The Negro's reaction to his job, is dependent to a large extent upon his temperament and the treatment accorded him. Wherever the employer is too exacting, the amount of turnover is high.

As a general rule, the employers of domestic service can be placed in two groups: Those who keep servants for many years, and those who seldom keep one for a period of more than two months. Those who keep their servants for years, quite naturally find them satisfactory. This is determined, of course, by the demands and temperament of the employee, no less than by that of the employer. The chief faults which those who cannot keep servants, state are:

Servant requires too much supervision; is not polite; lack of experience; or not willing to stay after hours in an emergency. There is another side, however, which cannot be ignored. A large proportion of turnover is due to a lack of application on the part of the servant. He fails to stick to his job in many instances, not because his situation is disagreeable, but because he is satisfied with a little. Others are lazy and shiftless like many in all groups, and no matter how agreeable the job, there is a lack of desire for the work. In the matter of advancement, except in occasional cases of higher wages, there is little hope.

In many instances there is genuine interest in the employee on the part of the employer: the servant or members of the family, are loaned or given money for emergencies, due to ill health or other misfortune. In other instances however, it seems to be a matter of getting as much as possible for as little as possible - this psychology being shared by employee and employer alike.

The "help" in Tampa lives for the most part, off the premises except in those subdivisions that are situated far from town. It is usually difficult however, to find Negroes who are willing to live on premises. They seem to be of the opinion that when on the premises, there are no hours for getting off and no opportunity for social and recreational activities. Sometimes it is very necessary to remain up until the household returns from some form of entertainment and be ready for service at this time. Occasionally buzzers are placed in the rooms of the servants so that they may be awakened at night for hot water bottles and other small services. In most cases, those who expressed a willingness to live on premises, were those who found rents too high for the amount of money earned.

It is a rare thing to find an employer visiting the home of the employee except in the case of Negroes living in the West Hyde Park section. The distance to places where Negroes work in domestic service, is very great. The bulk of whites employing Negroes for this kind of service, live in the Hyde Park, Sulphur Springs, Davis Island, Palma Ceia, and other subdivisions in the Gandy Bridge section, all of which are a great distance from the section where the bulk of Negroes live. This no doubt, accounts for some of the tardiness in the matter of getting to work on time.

Hotels, Restaurants, Business Offices

Negroes are employed as porters, bell boys, elevator pilots, cooks, and maids in all of the hotels in Tampa except the Floridan. Even in the latter hotel, Negro maids were employed only after white maids had proven unsatisfactory.

The Hillsboro Hotel employs colored people for chamber maids, cooks, bell boys, waiters and elevator pilots. Many have been on the job for more than ten years: the turnover is very small. Head cook is paid \$40.00 per week; assistant cook \$29.00, elevator pilots \$17.50.

Tampa Terrace Hotel has nine maids, ten bell boys, one head porter, nine waiters, and two cooks - all colored. Five of the bell boys have been at the hotel since it opened. Bell boys receive \$30 month and tips.

Floridan Hotel: 22 out of 150 employees are Negroes - chamber maids, \$10.00 a week; 5 linen carriers, 40¢ each per meal; in public toilets, \$60.00 per month and tips.

Negroes are employed in practically all the restaurants in Tampa: in some they do the cooking, while in others they serve the guests, and in most cases they wash the dishes, mop the floors, and the general clean-up work.

There is hardly an office building, retail establishment any size, bank or newspaper office, which does not employ some Negroes as janitors, truck drivers, or general errand boys. Falks Department Store, for example, employs four maids and six porters. White and colored receive the same pay for the same work.

Dursmar's Janitor Service employs one white inspector; all others are colored. Sixteen janitors, \$60.00 to \$100.00 per month; three elevator pilots \$60.00 per month.

The U. S. Post Office employs ten Negroes as postmen. They have the same hours and pay as white carriers. Negroes are used in colored sections, except to substitute for a white carrier occasionally. Some white people object to this however, for they dislike for a Negro to come to their front door.

Industrial Employment

Large numbers of Negro men are employed by construction companies and business houses of various kinds.

Knight and Wall Hardware Company uses white and colored truck drivers - the latter are paid \$21.00 per week, the former \$24.00. Colored elevator pilots, packers and janitors, are used. Very little turnover.

The Tampa Gas Company employs 100 laborers, 80 of whom are colored. Both races work 9 hours per day and receive 30 to 35¢ per hour. Out of a total of 180 laborers laid off recently by this company, 150 were Negroes. At present, white employees are replacing the Negroes at no slow rate.

Water Works Department affords employment to a large number of Negroes as ditch diggers and as hydrant fixers. Many efforts are made by white laborers to get jobs held by Negroes, but it is not the policy of the department to lay off Negroes so as to take on unemployed whites.

In the Sanitary Department, 25 out of 250 employees are Negroes. It is the policy of the department to supplant Negroes by

white workers at this time when there are so many white people who are unemployed. This work pays \$2.75 per day.

Cone Brothers, as most street and other contracting companies, employ a great number of Negroes. Work day is ten hours, pay 30¢ per hour. Several gangs have been laid off recently, irrespective of color, and others will be laid off presently because of lack of work.

The comparisons mentioned in the foregoing, were pointed out to illustrate some of the situations which the Negro laborer faces in Tampa. Many business concerns are cutting down their laboring forces: in many cases the Negroes are laid off first, while in others they are not. Each employer has a personal attitude towards the Negro laborer: one employer for example, stated that he preferred Negro laborers because they would work in rain, while white laborers refuse to. In spite of the fact that he prefers Negro laborers, he is at present supplanting Negro labor by white labor. He is doing this because he wishes to help the white laborers, seemingly forgetting that the Negro, no less than the white laborer, suffers from unemployment.

In the collection of the data for the statement on Housing and Sanitation, many heads of Negro families were observed who were temporarily unemployed. The increase of cases handled by the family visitor of the Urban League, also reflects the employment situation. There have been no discontinuation of businesses employing Negroes, but practically all have fewer employees now than a few months ago.

In addition to these general conditions, which have resulted in the unemployment of hundreds of Negroes, this is the slack period of the year in the cigar-making industry, as well as in the shipping business.

These seasonal and general depression periods, affect the entire community, particularly the laboring class, which is dependent upon regular and continuous employment, and most particularly the Negro laborer, who because of the type of work which he does, is most likely to be laid off first. In an effort to supplement the family income in most of the Negro homes in which the father is not able to find employment, the mother takes in washing, or the daughter enters domestic service, or the son drives a dray and sells coal and wood from house to house.

Employment Agencies

There are six employment agencies serving colored people. The treatment accorded them in most of the agencies is fair, with perhaps one exception. In this particular agency, Negroes are compelled to enter through the back door and wait until the whites are served before they are considered. The fees vary with the type of job, ranging from \$1.00 to \$10.00. In some cases a registration fee is charged, which is never returned if a job is not secured for the registrant.

No. of Churches	Males	Females	Total
in each	under	under	under
Denom.	T.M.	A.M.	A.Att.

CHURCHES

General Statement and Method

Aside from the home, the Church is the most important factor in the life of the Negro. It touches the lives of more people than any other institution, and for the majority of Negroes the minister is still the most outstanding leader. Any study of Negro Life that excluded the Negro church, would be a vital omission.

The information in this report is as accurate as could be expected under the existing circumstances. For the most part, the churches do not have complete records, and the information given is not mathematically exact. In almost every case, it is an approximation. The tendency has been to over-state the numbers rather than under-state them. Therefore, any statement that has to do with the total church membership will be generous, somewhat padded, and in the very nature of the case, an estimate rather than a mathematical fact. For example, the total in the male and female columns should always equal the total membership, but this is not so in every instance. The editor has not tampered with the figures in this respect. The report is valuable, however, in that it does show the general status of the Negro Churches in Tampa, and the committee is quite certain that the total numbers have not been understated.

Special blanks were prepared for securing data on Churches. Committees were organized by denominations - one committee for each denomination.

Number of Churches and Total Membership

The Committee is reporting on forty two churches and missions, and with the exception of the one Roman Catholic Church and a very small group of Seven Day Adventists, who worship in a tent, this report contains data on every Negro church in Tampa. The city directory for 1926 listed thirty five Negro Churches within city limits. This report presents forty two - seven more than the city directory recorded for 1926.

These forty two churches and missions represent ten denominations, with a total membership of 9171: active members 4,903, and an average attendance of 6377.

Further analysis of the forty two churches, reveals the following information:

No. of Churches in each Denom.	T.M.*	A.M.*	Males under 15	Females under 15	A.Att.*	Total under 15	Total Males	Total Females
1-Chris-tian Church	17	12	0	0	12	0	4	13
1-Seven Day Adventist	131	131	8	16	120	24	41	90
6-Sanc-tified	265	210 or 79%	16 or 6%	26 or 9%	265	42 or 15%	92 or 35%	173 or 65%
1-C.M.E.	349	167 or 47.8%	31 or 8.8%	44 or 12.6%	110 or 31.5%	75 or 21.4%	141 or 40.4%	208 or 59.6%
2-A.M.E. Zion	312	187 or 59.9%	27 or 8.3%	98 or 31.7%	112 or 35.8%	125 or 40%	105 or 33%	210 or 67%
2-Episco-pal	375	183 or 48%	51 or 13%	83 or 22%	228 or 60.8%	134 or 35%	145 or 38.6%	230 or 61.4%
13-Bap-tist	3792	1910 or 50.3%	320 or 8.2%	601 or 15.8%	2650 or 69.8%	921 or 24%	1434 or 37%	2325 or 63%
3-M. E.	850	500 or 58.8%	71 or 7.7%	105 or 12.3%	665 or 78%	176 or 20%	299 or 35%	551 or 65%
4-Prim. Baptist	1232	698 or 56.6%	73 or 5.1%	135 or 10.9%	1190 or 96%	208 or 16%	632 or 50%	699 or 50%
9-A.M.E.	1848	899 or 48.6%	105 or 5.7%	144 or 7.7%	1033 or 55.8%	249 or 13.4%	635 or 34%	1065 or 66%
Total-42 Churches:	9171	4903 or 53%	702 or 8%	1252 or 13%	6377 or 69%	1954 or 21%	3528 or 38%	5554 or 62%

*T.M. - Total Membership by denomination

A.M. - Active " " " " " "

A.Att. - Average attendance by " " " " " "

**The percentages are worked out on the basis of the total membership.

***This includes the Church of God: Church of God in Christ, and Church of the Apostolic Faith.

There are many interesting things about these statistics and the most important are the following: (a) Of the total number of church members, practically 50%, or to be exact, 47% are inactive - forty seven out of every one hundred enrolled in the churches of Tampa, are making no contribution to the life of the church, and as stated at the outset, this is a generous statement. (b) The church members under fifteen, and that is the future church, constitute only 21% of the total church membership - 13% girls and 8% boys. (c) The women outnumber the men practically two to one - 62% and 38% respectively. (d) That according to population, Negroes in Tampa have twice as many churches as the Whites. The population is about 5 - 1, the churches $2\frac{1}{2}$ - 1.

The report on population shows that Tampa has 23,323 Negroes: this being true, the church enrollment is 39% of the total. To state it another way, 61% of Tampa's Negroes are unchurched - that is, sixty one of every hundred have no church connection. Computing the percentage on the basis of the 4903 active members, the fact is that only 21% of the 23,323 are active church members. That is to say that seventy nine Negroes out of every hundred in Tampa, are not active in any church.

Reverting again to the study on population: Tampa has 5,426 young Negroes under fifteen: 3,826 between 6 and 15 years of age. 1,862 of the latter number are males and 1,966 are females. As stated above, in the Tampa churches, 1954 are under fifteen. Comparing this number with the total Negro population between 6 and 15, it is readily seen that 1872 in this age group, have no church affiliation, or 51% are churched and 49% unchurched. Of the 1862 males within this age group, 702 are in the church - that is, 1160 or 62% of the young boys between 6 and 15 have no regular church affiliation. The female population within this age group, is estimated to be 1966, with 1252 of these having church affiliation, 714 or 38% come under no church influence.

The Church School

Another important item of church life, is the Church School. The total Church School enrollment is 2939, or 32% of the total church membership. Viewing it from another angle, of the 23,323 Negroes in Tampa, 12% are members of the Church School, or 88 of every hundred do not attend Church School. As stated elsewhere in this report, the number of young people in Tampa under fifteen, is 5,426: 1,582 or 29% of this number, are Church School pupils, which leaves 3,844 or 71% of Tampa's Negro youths under 15, not connected with the Church School. There are 2,677 males in Tampa under fifteen, and 1,975 of these, or 47%, are not enrolled in the Church School. Tampa has 2,749 females under fifteen, and 1,497 of this number, or 54%, are not members of the Church School.

A more detailed analysis of the Church School situation can be seen if analyzed by denominations:

Church School:	Total:	Male : : above : : 15	Male : : under : : 15	Female : : above : : 15	Female : : under : : 15	Total under : 15
Christain Church	12	3	0	8	1	1
Seven Day Adventist	131 or 100%	33	8	74	16	24 or 18%
Sanctified	101 or 38.1%	24	7	47	21	28 or 27.7%
C. M. E.	115 or 33%	15	30	20	50	80 or 69%
Episcopal	182 or 48%	14	49	31	88	137 or 75%
A. M. E. Zion	123 or 36.2%	28	33	17	43	76 or 61.7%
Baptist	1067 or 28%	197	238	266	342	580 or 54%
M. E.	212 or 24.9%	24	41	52	82	123 or 58%
Primitive Baptist	238 or 19%	50	53	67	68	121 or 50.8%
A. M. E.	742 or 40%	127	182	60	230	412 or 55%

A further study of the Church Schools of the forty two churches, shows that 28 use the uniform lessons and 14 use the graded lessons. 14 have a teacher's training class, and 28 do not.

Value and Equipment of Churches

\$539,925 is the estimated value of 23 Churches, with equipment. Debts on nine churches out of 23, amounts to \$16,560.62. Insurance in force on 18 churches, is \$70,550. It seems that most of the churches are inadequately insured and would suffer heavily in case of fire. Five of the 42 churches have one room in addition to the main auditorium. Thirty seven have no special provision for the Church School.

Type of Structure

Brick	- 5
Frame	-33
Stone	- 1
Cement	- 3
Tents	- 2

Total - 44

Qualification of Minister

13 of the forty ministers are Seminary trained: 27 have no Seminary training: 4 of the 40 are College graduates.

Social, Recreational, and Educational Life of the Church

With respect to the Social and Recreational life of the church, 28 of the 42 churches reported no social or recreational life: 14 stated that some social and recreational work is carried on by such organizations as the B.Y.P.U., Ushers Board, Church School, Missionary Society, Young People's Volunteer Board, Epworth League, etc. If this however, is considered social and recreational, no doubt all 42 churches could have made similar statements. The most significant thing about the whole study is the absence of a systematic program for religious education, social and recreational life. There are many other contributing causes, but the lack of a thorough-going program of religious education, the poor preparation made by Church School teachers, and the inadequate program for social and recreational life, account in some degree for the low percentage of church membership in Tampa, and for the amazingly small number of young people under fifteen in the Church Schools of Tampa.

NEGRO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

An analysis of School Enrollment

With a Negro Population of 23,323, Tampa has 3322 colored children enrolled in the public schools; 1,547 males and 1,775 females. Including the total number of 610 registered in nine private schools, the total school enrollment is 3,932 - 1,824 males and 2,108 females. Distributing the school enrollment according to ages, there are 1,400 school children between 6 and 9, 949 between 10 and 12, and 977 between 13 and 18. Adding to this grouping the number found in the private schools, the Committee reports 1,686 between 6 and 9 years of age, 1,094 between 10 and 12, and 1,038 between 13 and 18.

According to sex, the Public School has 661 boys between 6 and 9, and 739 girls: 505 boys and 444 girls between 10 and 12: between 13 and 18, 382 boys and 595 girls. It is of interest to note that between 10 and 12, there are more boys than girls.

Of the 3,322 public school children, 503 are in attendance at India Street, 340 at Booker Washington High School, 576 in the West Tampa School, 253 in Dobyville, West Hyde Park, 955 enrolled at Lomax, 560 at Harlem, 60 in the Caesar Street School, and 75 are enrolled at Robles Pond.

It is important to compare the total Negro School enrollment between 6 and 18 years with the total Negro Population between the same ages. In Tampa there are 5,160 young people between 6 and 18; 2,415 are males and 2,745 are females. These figures reveal the fact that 1,838 boys and girls between 6 and 18 are not enrolled in the public schools. Subtracting from this number the Private School Population, (610), the total of nine private schools, there are left 1,228 young people between 6 and 18 that are not in any school. This is 23.8% of the total Negro Population between 6 and 18 years. To state it another way, it almost means that one negro child out of every four between 6 to 18 years of age, is out of school. Of the total not in school, 591 are boys and 637 are girls. The average attendance in the Negro Public Schools is 2,632. That is, of the total number enrolled, an average of 690 are out of school each day. This is 20.7% of the entire school enrollment. Adding 508, the average attendance in the private schools, the daily attendance is 3,140, which leaves 792, or 20.1% out of school each day. With 1,228 Negro boys and girls between 6 to 18 years of age not enrolled in any school and with an average of 792 of those enrolled absent each day, this report shows that 2,020 are out of school daily. That is to say, 39% of the total number of negro youths between 6 to 18, are out of school each day. These facts argue most convincingly for a salaried Negro Probation officer.

Building and Equipment

Five of the eight Public School Buildings are of brick construction, three of frame construction. Three of the five are recent buildings, one completed two years ago, another eight months, and the third just three months ago. This is encouraging and shows decided progress in the building program of the Tampa Negro Schools. In addition to these accomplishments, the Negroes of Tampa are looking forward to a further expansion of their school program in the construction and completion of the proposed Negro High School.

Harlem Academy, though of brick construction, is not very durable and is considered very unsafe in view of the large number of students in attendance. It is even more dangerous in stormy weather.

The Caesar Street School is located in a very congested district - building and site are both unsuitable for school. Business concerns are located around and near the school and these, along with lack of space and other congestions, make Caesar Street undesirable for school purposes.

Robles Pond was built for summer and dry weather only. The building is not ceiled inside, and one can see the clear sky from the inside without looking through the windows or doors. The children must suffer greatly during cold weather.

The India Street School is a new building and modern. General appearances are good and it is well ventilated. With respect to proximity to those it serves, India Street is located in an ideal place. It is located however, in the crowded section of the "Scrubs" and the unpaved sandy surrounding is not conducive to the best health. It might be stated though, that India Street School has a good influence on the inhabitants around the school, and this may go a long way toward making a wholesome environment.

Booker T. Washington High School is a modern building, but not equipped for the carrying on of High School work. It lacks laboratory facilities, a school library, and needs further expansion of its industrial features. It is to be noted however, that these are temporary quarters and that funds are already set aside for an adequate plant upon a ten acre tract, now in the process of purchase. It seems that in the very near future, the High School needs of the Negro youths of Tampa will be adequately supplied.

Dobyville School in West Hyde Park, is not located in an ideal section: it is next to the railroad, and is hardly suitable for the carrying on of educational work.

The West Tampa Public School, though the most recently built and is modern and up-to-date in many respects, is no doubt the most crowded of the eight schools. 577 students are enrolled for eight teachers. This gives an average of 72 for each room. Computing the average on the basis of daily attendance, there is still an average of 57 pupils per room.

Lomax School has been renovated and made more convenient and attractive. With the exception of West Tampa, Lomax is the most congested, averaging about 62 pupils to the room.

All of the schools, except private grounds around Lomax, lack sufficient space for play, and with the exception of the meager playground facilities at Harlem Academy, the Public Schools for Negroes are entirely lacking in playground equipment.

The Negro Public Schools are also in need of assembly rooms. Seven of the eight schools are built without accommodation for group assemblage, and the auditorium at Lomax School is inadequate to house the large student body.

This report does not show the number of pupils normally graded, "over age" and "under age". Assuming from a few reports which show that a good number are over age, and basing it further on a study made of schools in Tampa, 1925, by Columbia University, it is safe to state that a large number of the Negro school children are still over age. The Columbia University report shows that out of a study of 1,294 negro children, 157 were normally graded, 1,084 over age, and 54 under age. To state it another way, 12.1% of this number was normally graded, 4.1% under age, and 83.8% over age.

Many things account for this large percentage of "over age" pupils in the Negro Public Schools. Many of the parents are still ignorant and do not see the real need of sacrificing to keep their children in school regularly. Others for this or that reason, get a late start and hence will not be able to overcome this handicap. A few drop out for a few years and start again. There are others who are mentally dull and will always be "over age". With time, this great percentage will in the very nature of the case, be decreased.

Qualification and Salary of Teachers

Many of the teachers hold diplomas from creditable high schools, normal schools and colleges. Some hold state graduate, and first grade certificates; while a few have only a second or third grade certificate.

The maximum salary for women is \$100.00: the minimum is \$60.00. Most of them however, come in the \$60.00 and \$65.00 class. The salary for men ranges from \$65.00 to \$167.00. The Negro teachers of Tampa, as elsewhere in the South, are poorly paid and the wages they receive are far below that paid the whites. It is hoped that this condition will soon be remedied. The negro teacher must keep neat, clean, and wear good clothes. The teacher's position demands that he conform to certain standards in society, and this he cannot do with such meager income. Furthermore, the times demand that teachers attend summer school and improve themselves. This they can hardly do, in view of the fact that it takes all they earn teaching, and more besides, to meet the ordinary requirements of life. The salaries should be large enough to induce the best minds to qualify

for a teacher's position, and to make it possible for teachers to devote themselves wholly to their work and not have to worry about "wherewithal shall they be clothed".

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

As has already been stated, there are nine Private Schools, with a total enrollment of 610. The tenth one might be mentioned but the teacher has only three pupils, and has these because she volunteered to teach one boy who stayed on the street daily and did not attend school. This attracted two more, one too young for public school and the mother of the other took him from the public school on learning that Mrs. A. was teaching the other boy. This teacher has taught private school for six or seven years. Owing to her poor health, she refused to assume the responsibility for this school year.

Brief History of Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist Schools

The history of the two Catholic Schools is obviously known to all. It is an age long policy of the Catholic Church, to promulgate the faith of the church through the educational system as well as through the church. There are two of these schools - the St. Benedict and the St. Peter Xavier, located on Michigan Avenue, and 1401 Governor Street respectively.

The Seventh Day Adventist School is located on Scott Street near Governor. Like the Catholic School, it is the policy of this church to educate the children of parents belonging to the Adventist Church. The purpose is stated thus: To help finish the work of God on the earth: the basis of study in the school is the word of God. Each school day, the teacher devotes twenty minutes to Bible lessons. This is in the curriculum just as English or any other subject. The school is supported by the church and the denomination. If the church falls short in performing its financial duty, the denomination takes it up. The school is run primarily for Seventh Day Adventists. It is nevertheless cosmopolitan and all students are welcomed. The patrons pay 15¢ for the first three grades and 25¢ for those beyond third grade.

Private Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church

It is the policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church to support church schools. It differs however, from that of the Catholic and the Seventh Day Adventist Churches, in that the school is run, not primarily for the promulgation of its faith and doctrines, but for the community. There are three of these schools, each with a little different history. The one at Bowman, Constant and Pierce Streets, was organized by a woman active in the church school. She was the first to suggest it; the school started about fifteen years ago. For the past eight years the general church has supplemented what the local church raised. Fees - from primary through the second grade,

15¢ a week, and 25¢ for third and fourth grades.

The M. E. School in West Hyde Park, corner Oregon and North A. Streets, has an origin similar to the one last described, but differs in details. While the teacher was training children for Church School exercises in church, the appeal came from parents of the church and community, to open a kindergarten. Primarily the suggestion came from mothers who had to work. This woman had done fine work in the Sunday School and the parents felt that she would be the right one to take care of their children. Very soon she had not only kindergarten pupils, but pupils covering six grades. The original charge was 25¢ and is now 50¢ a week. The school started independently but was later taken over by the church.

The third M. E. School in Tampa, known as the Mason Chapel Community School, located at 28th Avenue and 27th Street, was established five years ago. Like the other two mentioned above, the general church supplements the tuition money in the paying of the teacher's salary. The charge is 25¢ per pupil per week, and students are enrolled from primary through the fourth grade. The founder states that Lomax was crowded and parents felt that little children were not getting the proper attention. In addition to this, some children in that vicinity were attending the Catholic School, and this was a disturbing factor to some and they felt that a school nearer than the Catholic School, would offset the inroad the Catholics were making. In some cases, parents had to work and they wanted some place to leave their children under school age. Others complained that Lomax was too far to send their small children. In addition to these reasons, some parents prefer sending their children to private schools. The pastor, seeing the situation just described, organized the school which was in keeping with the policy of the M. E. Church.

Other Private Schools

The Mt. Zion Private School is located on Michigan Avenue near 25th Street. The teacher is a member of Zion Church, and for five years has been the church organist. Three years ago she was asked by members of the church and community, to start a private school. The reasons given were as follows: Lomax too far for the children of that vicinity; children were not getting along well in the public school, while others said that they preferred private schools, provided this particular teacher was to teach the children.

The private school in the Primitive Baptist Church, Blanche Street and 2nd Avenue, has been in operation four years. The pastor of this church and his wife, have for some time fostered a church school: He and his wife doing the teaching. They usually begin with a kindergarten, but before many days the parents send the older children. The fee for each child is 25¢ a week, and nine grades are covered. The school is run on a community basis, and is undenominational.

Another private school is on Constant Street near Governor. The school is on the place of the owner. Twenty-one years ago, the founder of this school was the District Superintendent of the A.M.E. Sunday School. This work took her to the Garrison: she found a large number of children not in school, and those who were in school had to come across the railroad to Harlem. The people in the Garrison felt that Harlem was too far and that it was too dangerous for the children to come across the railroad.

This young woman, who had taught two terms in the public schools, organized during the summer a private school. She opened with twenty children and in three weeks had thirty-five. The Fall following, assisted by the A.M.E. pastor, the founder influenced the Board of Education to establish a public school to take the place of the private school. For a while, the Board paid the salary and the teacher paid the rent. She did this for one term, at the end of which she located the present site of the Caesar Street school, Caesar and Finley Streets. The Board bought the two lots and erected the school. This lady taught at Caesar Street school for thirteen years, at the end of which time she severed her connection with the public schools. Feeling that she had been unfairly treated in the public schools, her friends urged her to establish a school of her own. This she did on her own place, Constant and Governor Streets. This school has been in operation for eight years and the attendance is good. Students are in attendance from West Tampa, West Hyde Park, Tampa proper, and College Hill.

Concluding Statement

Many of these schools have poor ventilation, insufficient blackboard space, poor seating, dark rooms, inadequate desks - some made of boxes. Some of the buildings are old, dilapidated and unfit for human habitation.

It is clear that each school has had a different origin - no two alike. It is also clear that the motives that prompted the establishment of some of these schools were lofty and unselfish. No one who wants to be fair could deny that. This is true with respect to the teachers themselves, and the patrons who urged that private schools be organized. On the other hand, it must be admitted that it is seldom, if ever, that a private school, the character of these described, is adequately equipped for doing school work. There was a time when one teacher taught all grades, but that day has long since passed. No teacher however competent, can teach efficiently and well, four, six or nine different grades, all in the same room, and do it as it should be done, and this condition obtains in the majority of schools described. In addition to poor equipment and too many grades for one teacher to handle, these schools, being outside of city supervision, have no definite standard for the selection of their teachers. It is at least questionable if real scholarship and efficiency can be developed and attained under such a system.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS

Method

In the study of Business and Professions, the same method of visits and personal interviews was carried out as obtained in securing information for other topics included in this study. This report, though not complete in the smallest details, does reflect the general, and to a large extent, the specific conditions of Negro Business and Professions in Tampa.

There are one hundred eighty five (185) Negro business establishments of varying kinds and sizes. They employ four hundred (400) persons - women and men. The gross estimated value of stock and equipment, is \$213,050.00.

Classification

The following list shows the types of, and numbers of business enterprises owned and operated by Negroes in Tampa:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Kind</u>
4	Bakeries
23	Barber Shops
2	Beauty Parlors
1	Bottling Works
2	Building Contractors
1	Business Colleges
19	Cafes and Restaurants
21	Cleaning and Pressing (Tailor) Shops
3	Cigar Factories
14	Confectionary Shops
1	Dairies
2	Dress Making Shops
1	Dry Goods Stores
1	Filling Stations
1	Fish Markets
3	Garages
35	Grocery Stores (Meat Markets)
2	Hotels
9	Insurance Companies (8 Branch Offices)(1 Home Office)
1	Loan and Investment Companies
2	Manufacturers of Beauty Preparations
3	Musicians (Commercial, Orchestras, etc.)
2	Newspapers (1 weekly - 1 Monthly)
1	Poultry Markets
1	Printing and Publishing Companies
3	Real Estate Brokers
2	Rental Agencies
4	Transfer Companies (Two or more trucks)
9	Pool Rooms
	3 Shoe Repairs
	4 Undertakers
	1 Drug Store

Status of Negro Business Enterprises

Detailed observation of the various enterprises mentioned above, reveals the fact that many were poorly equipped and managed: others were modern in many respects. On the whole, Negro business seems to be receiving reasonable patronage, practically all of which comes from the laboring class.

In the Bakery business, as in most other types of business, a keen competition for Negro patronage exists between the white and colored owned bakeries. This competition doubtless accounts in part for the high quality of products handled by colored Bakeries.

Beauty Parlors and Hair Dressers

These offer employment of a semi-professional nature to many colored women and are patronized extensively. Although this is practically a new business, it bids fair to become one of the most lucrative for the employee as well as the employer. These establishments are well equipped and carry a good quality of supplies.

Barber Shops

Of the twenty three (23) Barber Shops studied, many could be classed as sanitary and doing a successful business. In more than half of this number however, the sanitary law requiring hot towels, instrument sterilizers and other modern conveniences, were not adhered to. Several of these shops have pool rooms in the rear, which makes the service less desirable to many of the patrons.

Drug Stores

There is one Negro Drug Store. Quality and quantity of goods, service and patronage, are all very commendable.

Grocery Stores

Combination Grocery Stores and Meat Markets run by Negro merchants are facing keen competition from stores run by White merchants in the same community. Other sharp competitors are the large cooperative chain stores buying at wholesale prices, and the further fact that many Negroes prefer trading with white people.

Attitudes

A word should be said regarding two distinct attitudes found to be existing, and which vitally affect Negro business - the public's attitude toward Negro business, and the manager's attitude toward the Negro public.

The public's attitude toward Negro business varies according to the class or kind of business in question, and also according to the calibre and training of the people. Some people place the Negro business man in contest with the White business man, and views his products from a standpoint of quality, price, quantity and service. In many cases, if the Negro business man is found the least bit short, the White merchant gets the business. Others give the Negro business man the benefit of the doubt and patronize him from a standpoint of racial pride and loyalty. There is a type, already mentioned in another place, that will not trade with Negroes for no reason other than the fact that they have "always traded with White merchants" and prefer to continue.

The Manager's attitude toward the Negro Public also varies in keeping with his business capacity, sense of justice, and vision or business outlook. The Motto of one group is "Full value and the best of service". All they ask is a fair chance. There are others who give neither value nor service but expect patronage entirely on the grounds of sentiment. It was interesting to find a growing intolerance with the latter group and a demand for fair play and an expressed desire for competition in order that a healthy life might be kept in business.

PROFESSIONS

Negroes are found in practically all of the professions represented in Tampa. Upon inquiry and investigation, the Committee feels that the majority of Professional Men are satisfied with the amount and class of patronage and practice they receive from the Negro public. It should be stated, however, that at least 40% of the Negroes' patronage, so far as medical treatment and counselor's service are concerned, is given to White professional men.

Undertakers and Embalmers

There are four Negro Undertakers and Embalmers, all of whom hold degrees from creditable embalming schools. The number of years practiced, varies from three to sixteen years.

Attorneys at Law

There is only one Attorney at Law, A. B. and L. L. B. He holds degrees from reputable schools: has practiced thirty seven years - twenty seven years in Tampa.

Pharmacists

Tampa has one Pharmacist holding a P. H. C. degree from Meharry Medical College. He has had four years practice and two years residence in Tampa.

<u>Name of Lodge</u>	<u>(For Women) Membership</u>	<u>Monthly Dues</u>	<u>Weekly Benefit</u>	<u>Sick Association</u>	<u>Burial Association</u>
House Hold of Ruth-7 Lodges	339	\$.50	1.00	\$1.00-4.00	-
Order of Calanthe (K. of P.)	378	.75	- 1.00	2.00-3.00	\$350.00
Daughters of Elks	72	.50-		3.00-	
Paul Barrier (9 Lodges)	980	.40-		3.00-	100.00
Heriones of Jericho (Masons)	131	.50-		2.00-	-
Eastern Stars (Masons-6 Lodges)	71	.50-		-	-

The following list of women's clubs have a total membership of 344, and undertake to render the important community service stated under the name of each organization:

The Harriett Tubman Mothers Club has forty members. It plans to build a working girls Home. This club helps in community uplift and deserving charity work; each pays \$1.00 per year dues. This club also owns half interest in property known as the "Young Women's Community Center", 1008 Kay Street.

The Ladies Needle-Craft Circle has 32 members. Its object is social improvement, to encourage Art and Needle Work, and help in Civic affairs. The members are required to pay 20¢ per month dues.

The Mary Talbert Club has 30 members, and aids in the promotion of the Community Center for young women, and helps in all Civic betterment. The members pay 25¢ per month.


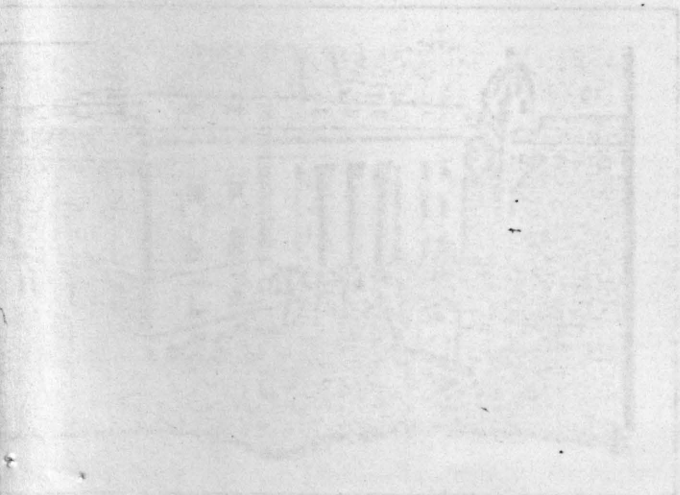

The Florence Nightengale Nurses Club has 24 members. The object of this Club is to guide more effectively the efforts of the profession, and to develop a spirit of co-operation. The dues for each member is 25¢ per month. It assists the promoters of the Young Women's Community Center in upkeep of their property, 1008 Kay Street.

The Willing Workers have 200 (mixed) members. They plan to establish an Orphans Home, and they help in all Civic movements for the betterment of colored people. Each member pays 10¢ a month dues. They own two lots 50x100 with small cottage, valued at \$4,000.00.

The Dramatic Art Club has 18 members. The object of this Club is to encourage the love of real dramatic art among colored women and girls, and help to finance the program of the Community Center. The members pay 25¢ per month dues.

The City Federation of Colored Women plans to build a Young Women's Community Center: it fosters athletics among the young people, and promotes the general welfare of the group. This Club has dues of 10¢ per month.

The Service Club has 40 members, composed of business and professional men - Joining fee \$5.00. The purpose of this Club is to foster the movement for a Y. M. C. A. The Service Club also co-operates with the Tampa Urban League and other Civic enterprises.

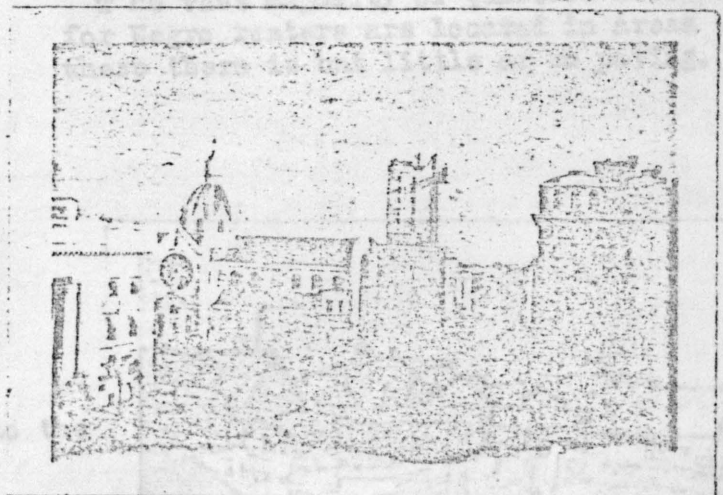
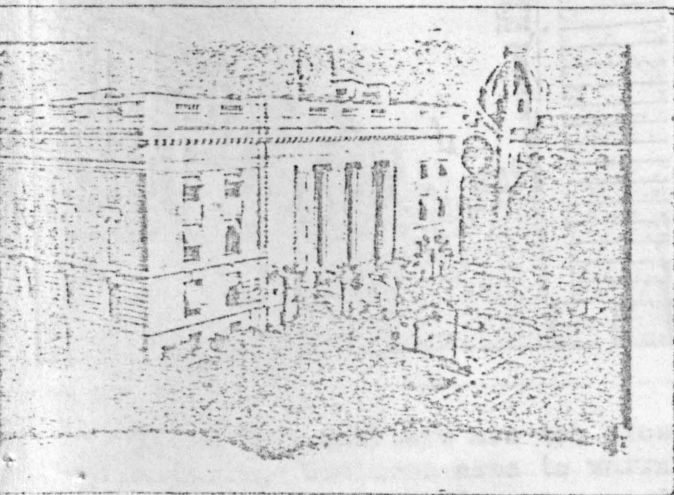
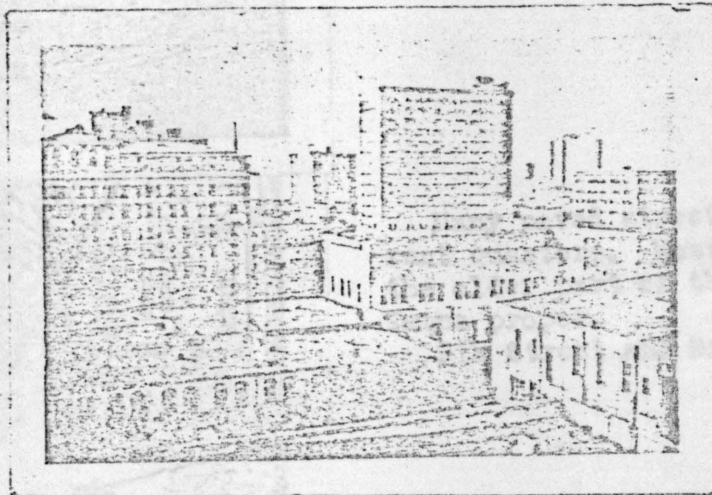


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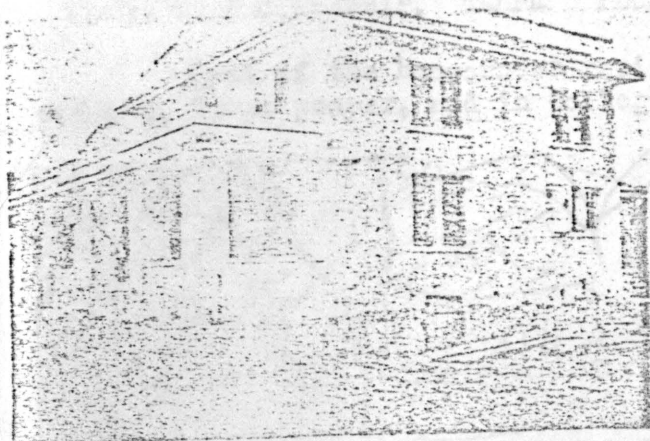
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TAMPA FLORIDA

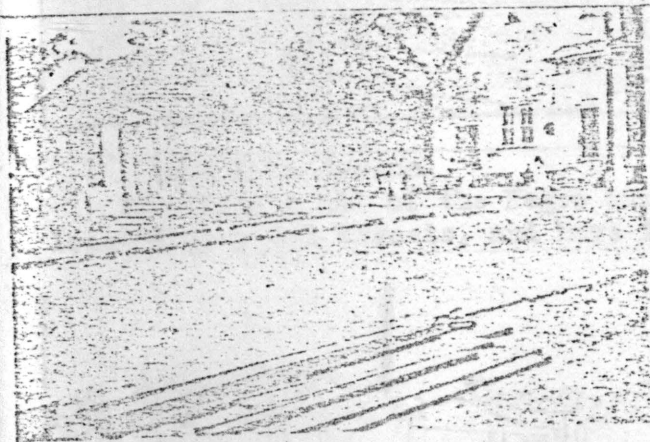
MARCH 1927



TYPES OF NEGRO HOMES IN TAMPA

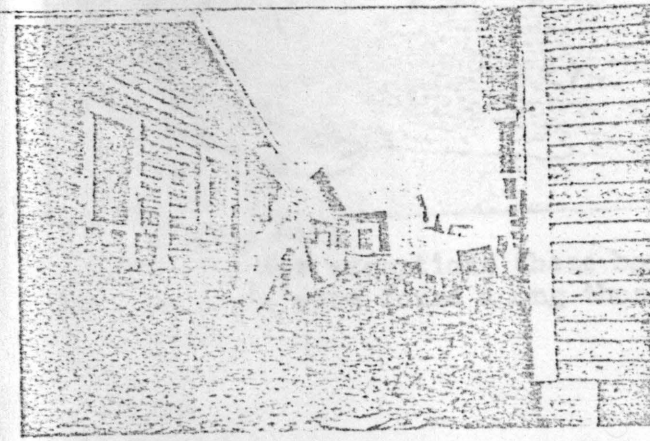


This is a modern home in College Hill.



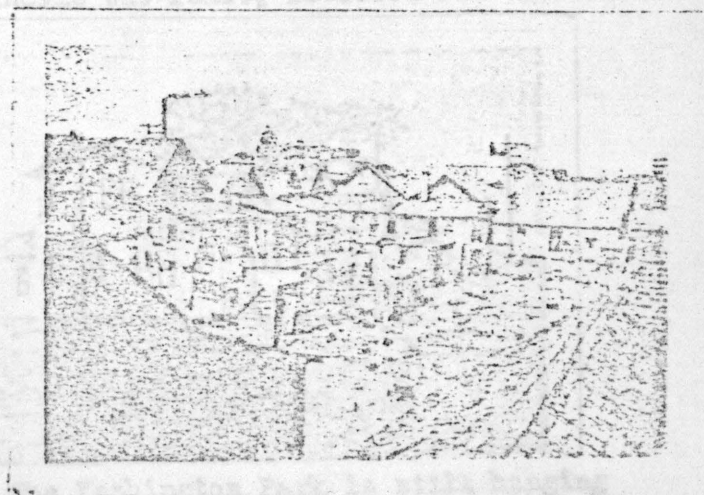
Many paved streets are lined with small rent quarters. Most of these houses are in the older part of the city, particularly in Tampa proper.

9th Street and 3rd Avenue.



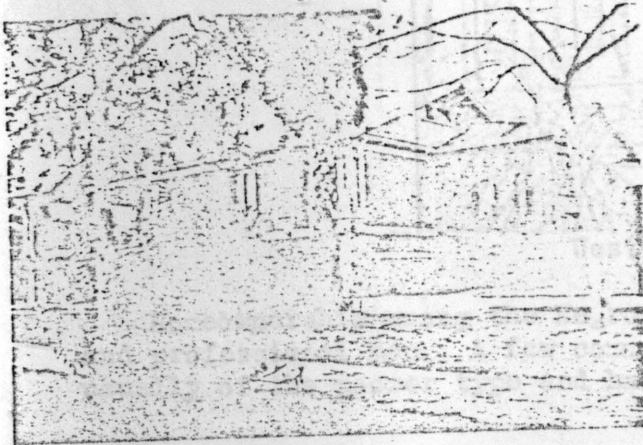
The vast majority of quarters available for Negro renters are located in areas where there is but little or no paving.

These rent quarters are too close to the expanding business area to warrant the owner's expending any considerable amount on repair. It would be poor investment to rebuild rent quarters. The Health Department has condemned them. "Red Quarters", Lafayette Street Viaduct and Drew Street.



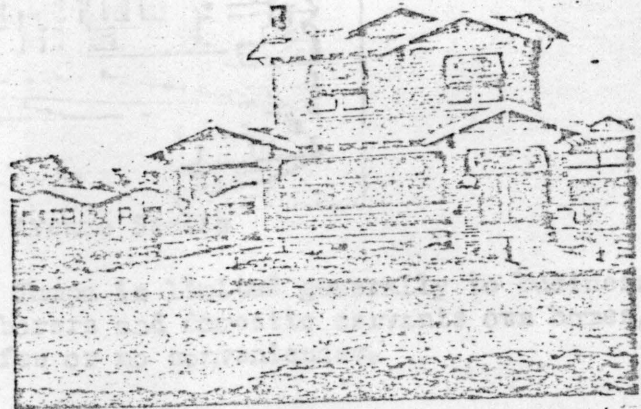
NEGRO HOME OWNERSHIP, TAMPA FLORIDA

Most of the homeowners reside in West Hyde Park, in the West Palm Avenue section, Tampa proper, and in College Hill.

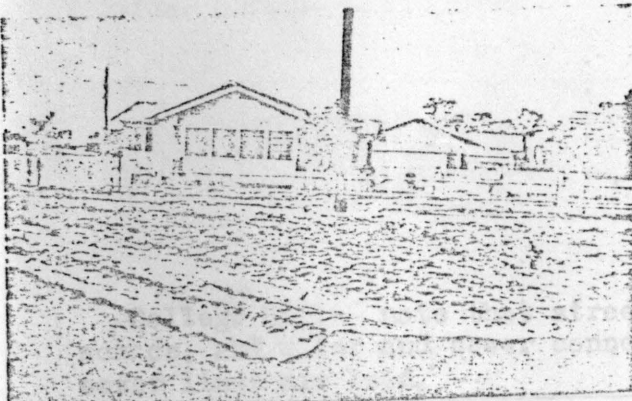


West Palm Avenue

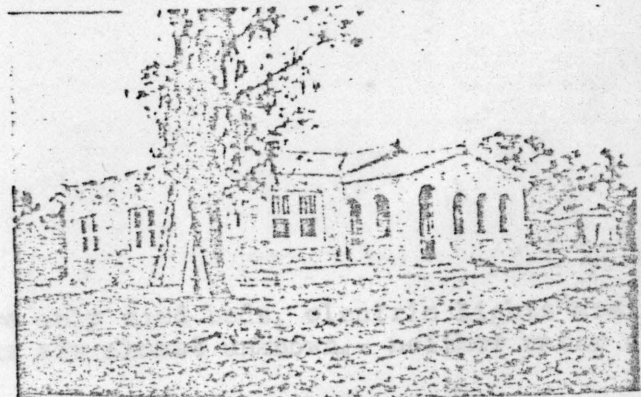
Practically all of the Negro owned homes are equipped with electric lights, are located on paved streets, and have inside water and sewer connections.



College Hill



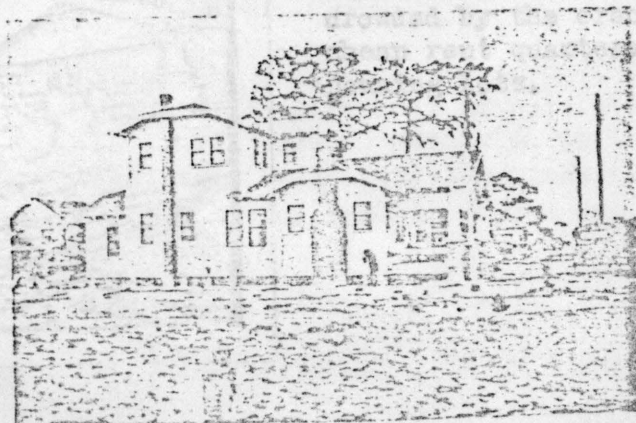
College Hill



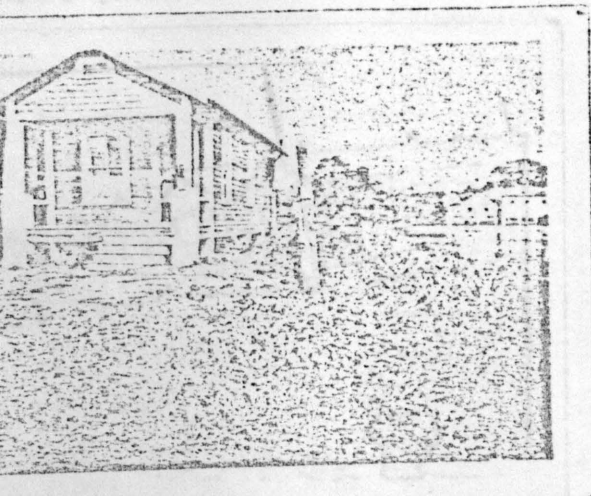
College Hill

With very few exceptions these homes are well equipped and kept. Most of the leaking roofs were found among those whose income was least, laborers and domestics.

In College Hill many new residences are being built. Lots are available at reasonable cost. There are but few paved streets, however, and water and sewer are not available. This is practically the only place in Tampa where Negroes can buy building lots at present. The Washington Park is still hanging fire. The area in West Hyde Park is utilized, the same is true in Tampa proper and in the West Palm Avenue section and Robles Pond.

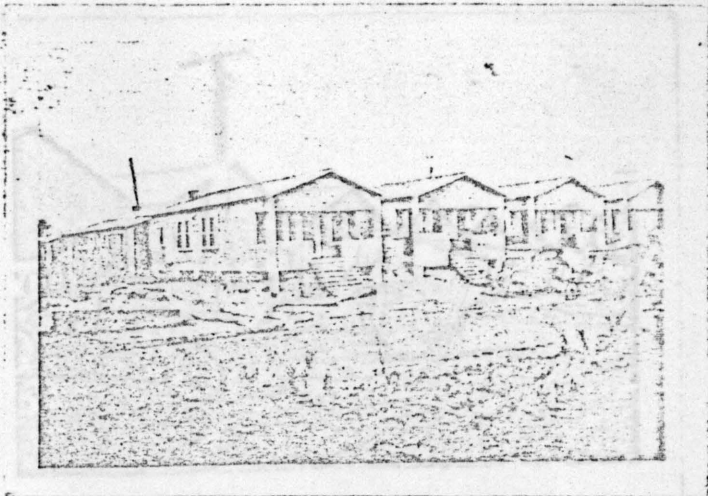


NEGRO RENT QUARTERS TAMPA FLORIDA 1927

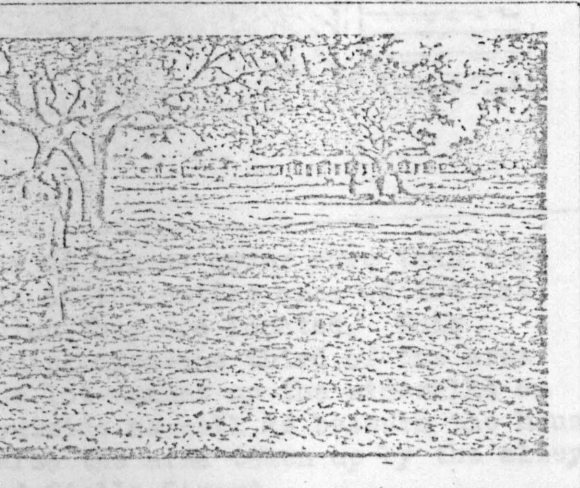


Two room houses with inside water and connections. Rent- \$6.00 per week. ~~These houses~~ recently these were occupied by white tenants. are cheaper than formerly.

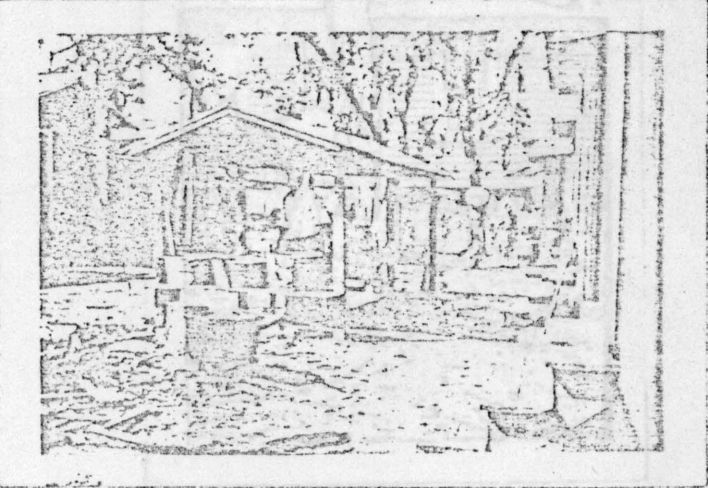
verside Drive- West Tampa.



Spruce Street . West Tampa. These rent quarters, located on a paved street, with four rooms, rent for \$4.50 per week.



College Hill- note unoccupied area group of congested rent quarters in



College Hill- a close-up of the group of houses shown in cut to the left: landlords crowd quarters so as to realize greater dividends on investment.

density of more than 125,000 per square mile.

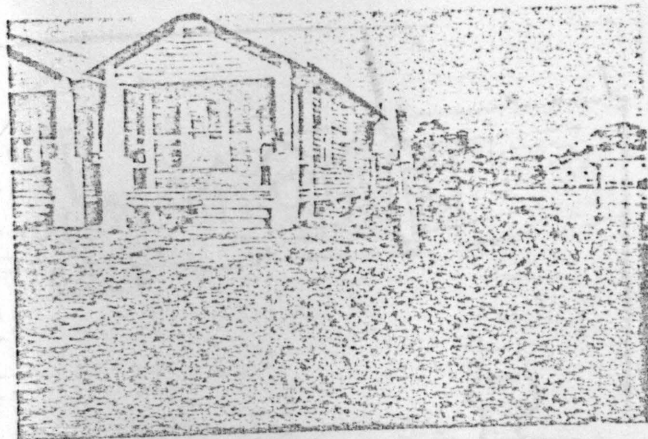
These 44 rent quarters have paved streets on two sides, while on the other side it is bordered by an open ditch containing stagnant water and a small lot in which the municipally owned water

NEGRO RENT QUARTERS

TAMPA

FLORIDA

1927

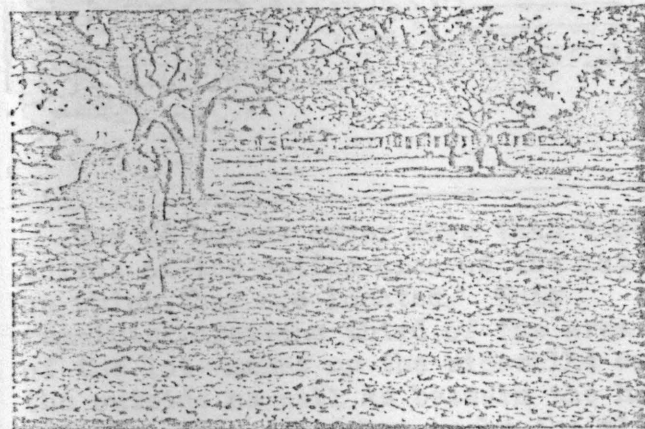


Four room houses with inside water and sewer connections. Rent- \$6.00 per week. Until ~~1926~~ recently these quarters were occupied by white tenants. Rents are cheaper than formerly.

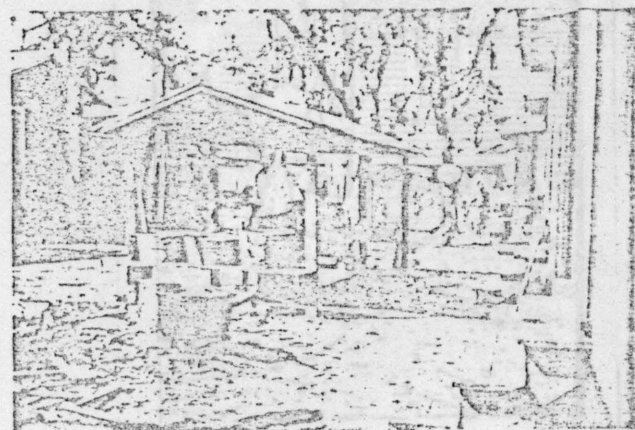
Riverside Drive- West Tampa.



Spruce Street . West Tampa. These rent quarters, located on a paved street, with four rooms, rent for \$4.50 per week.



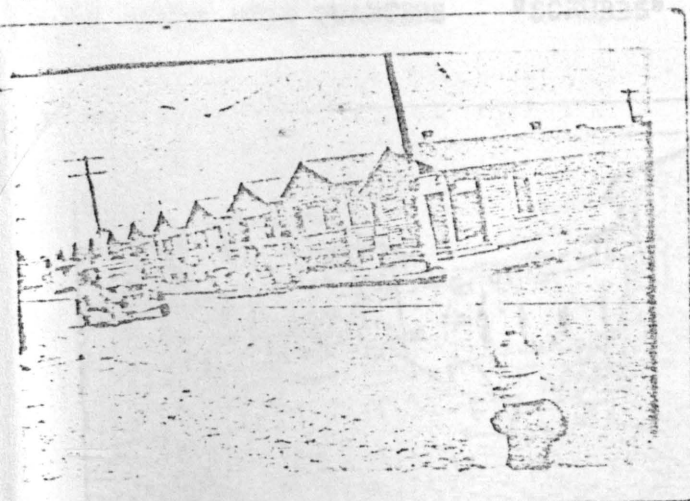
College Hill- note unoccupied area and group of congested rent quarters in distance



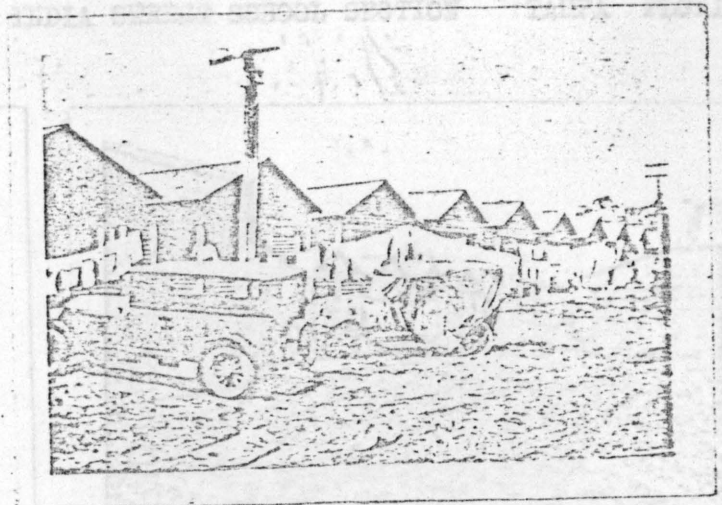
College Hill- a close-up of the group of houses shown in cut to the left: landlords crowd quarters so as to realize greater dividends on investment.

NEGRO RENT QUARTERS TAMPA FLORIDA

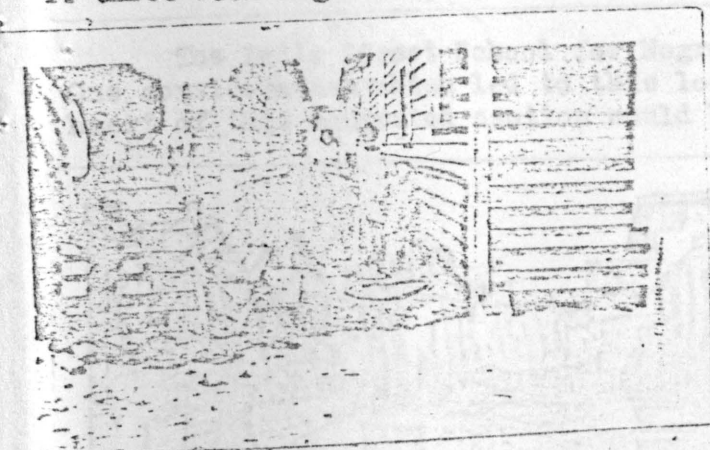
44 QUARTERS



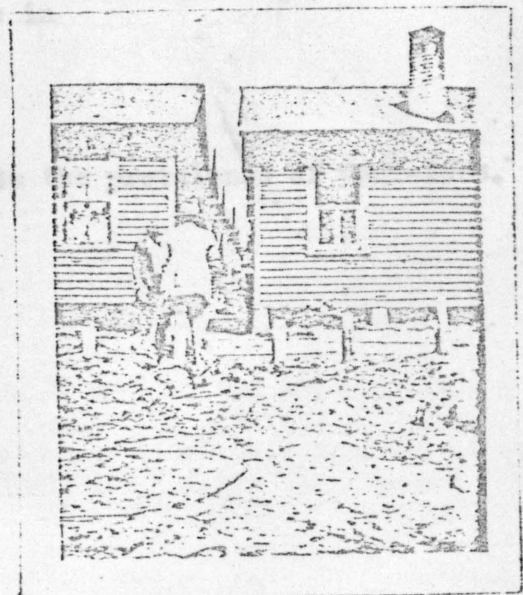
A lot 210 feet by 215 feet contains 44 three room Negro rent quarters.



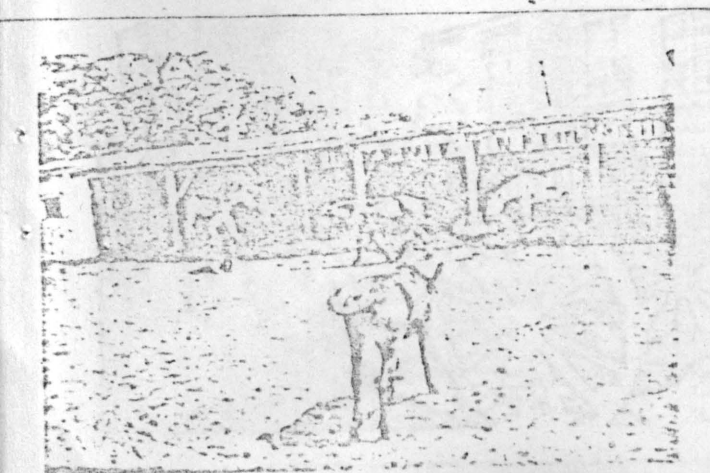
Each house has inside water and sewer connections— rent \$4.50 per week. A yearly income of more than \$10,000 from a plot of ground twice the size of the area covered by the Hillsborough Hotel.



The 44 houses cover more than two-thirds of the entire area of the lot on which they are located. This remaining area—one third of the area of the lot—makes up the sidewalks on the outside as well as between the houses, and also the area taken up by the alley called Stella Street.



In these 44 rent quarters 212 people live— 37 of this number are children under 15 years of age, 56 are lodgers. A person to every 222 square feet, density of more than 125,000 per square mile.



These 44 rent quarters have paved streets on two sides, while on the other sides it is bounded by an open ditch containing stagnant water and a sand lot in which the municipally owned miles have apple room

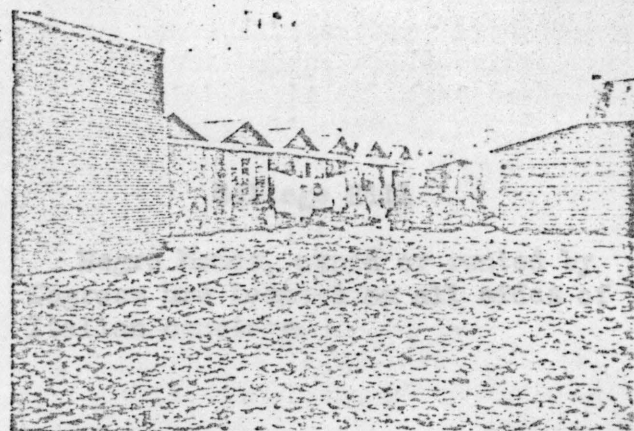
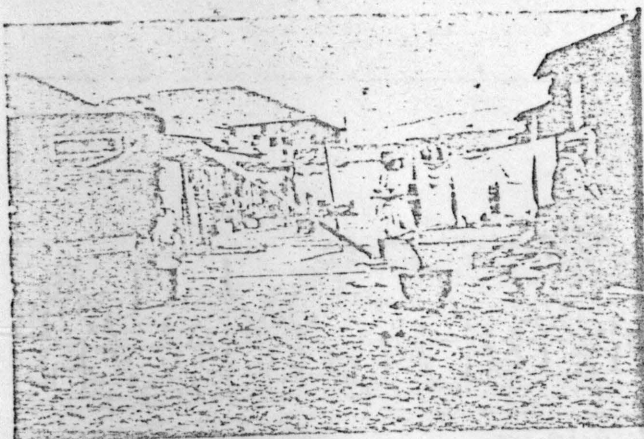
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NEGRO RENT QUARTERS

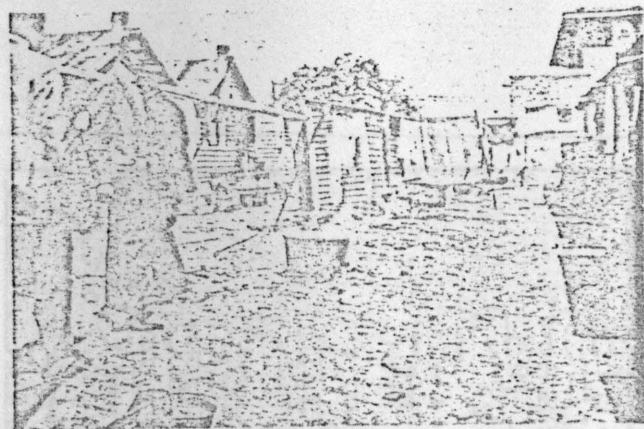
"SCRUBS"

INDIA STREET SCHOOL SECTION

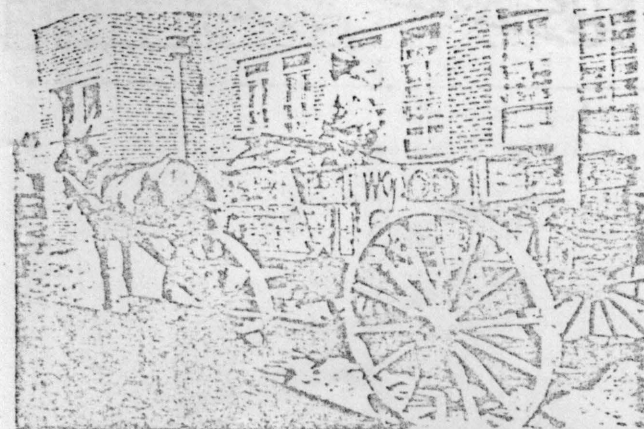
TAMPA FLORIDA



The India Street School for Negroes was located in the heart of the "Scrubs". One consideration which led to this location was the ~~fact that a~~ school in the heart of this congested section would be of value in



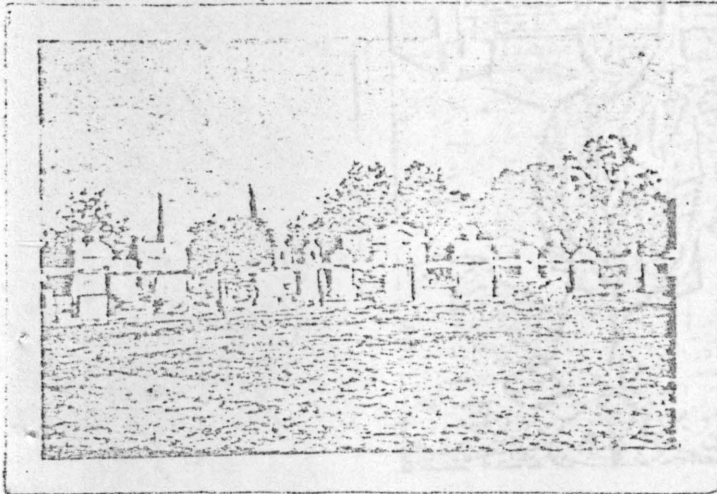
Note the prevalence of Wash-tubs.



This boy of school age is selling wood in the very shadow of the school building--his father is unable to find employment.

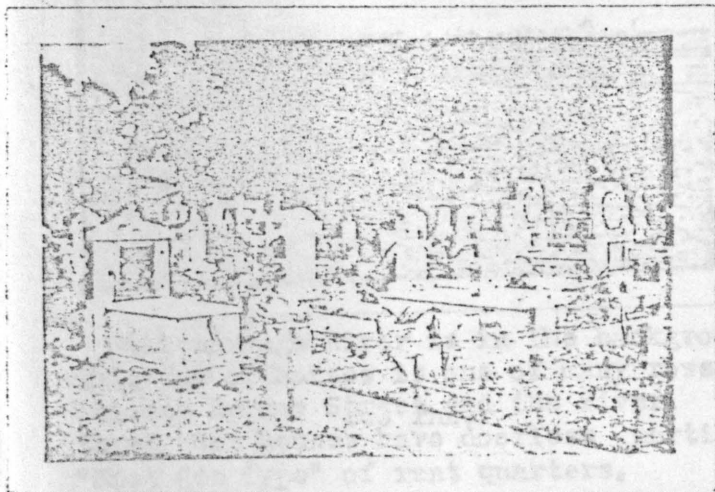
NEGRO HOMES AND RENT QUARTERS

TAMPA FLORIDA



College Hill

Negro homes, owned or rented by Negroes are located on all sides of this Italian cemetery.



College Hill

The houses in the background are owned by white people and rented to Negroes. On the other side of this Spanish cemetery there are many Negro homeowners.

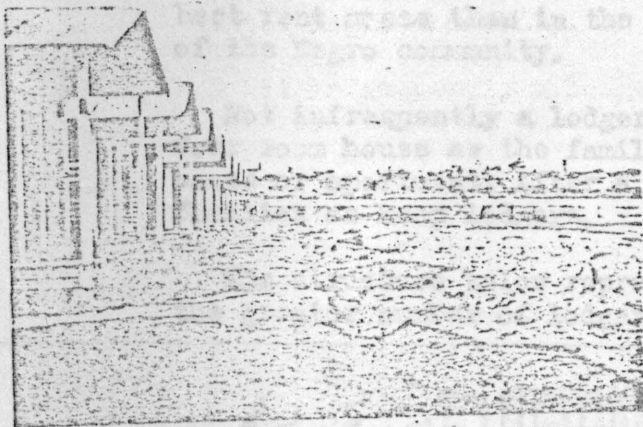
These houses have neither water nor sewer connections at present (March 1938). Garbage cans are common. The tenants, to all appearances never clean up their own back yards. These houses rent for \$1.00 to \$2.00 per week.

In this area where there are no water and sewer connections and no systematic garbage disposal service is provided are shown by the more dilapidated and most cases while one of the houses is affected the only water available for a house of land.

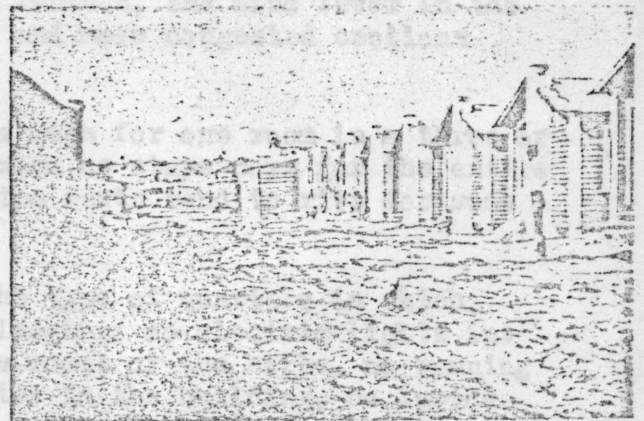


This little chap lives in one of the houses shown below. He, doubtless, is of Cuban extraction--see his gala dress.

The Health Department has recently given orders that water and sewer connections be made in this area. The property owners complain that the expense is too great in the light of the value of the rent quarters being equipped.



Hillsborough River is in the background. This row of houses is one of many rows between Spruce Street and the river. These three room houses have doorless partitions--"Shot Gun Type" of rent quarters.



These houses have neither water nor sewer connections at present (March 1922). Garbage cans are scarce. The inhabitants, to all appearances never clean up their own back yards. These houses rent for \$3.50 to \$4.00 per week.



In this area where there are no water and sewer connections and no systematic garbage disposal service provided are shared by two or more families in most cases while one or two surface wells afford the only water available for a score of families.

"FOR RENT"

"SLEEPERS WANTED"

TAMPA FLORIDA



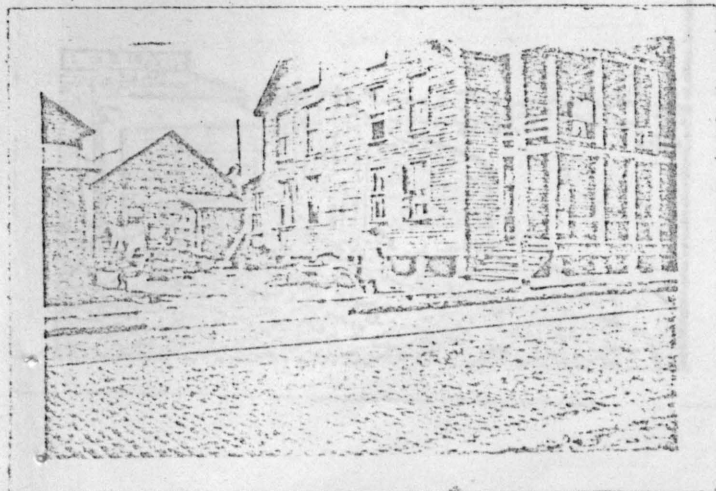
four

This ~~three~~ room house located on Riverside Drive rents for \$6.00 per week. They are equipped with electric lights, inside water and sewer connections, and bath tub. Many lodgers are located in houses of this size.

Lodgers are found throughout the entire Negro population, usually more prevalent where congestion is the greatest. There are fewer lodgers among homeowners than among renters, and also fewer in the best rent areas than in the cheaper and more congested sections of the Negro community.

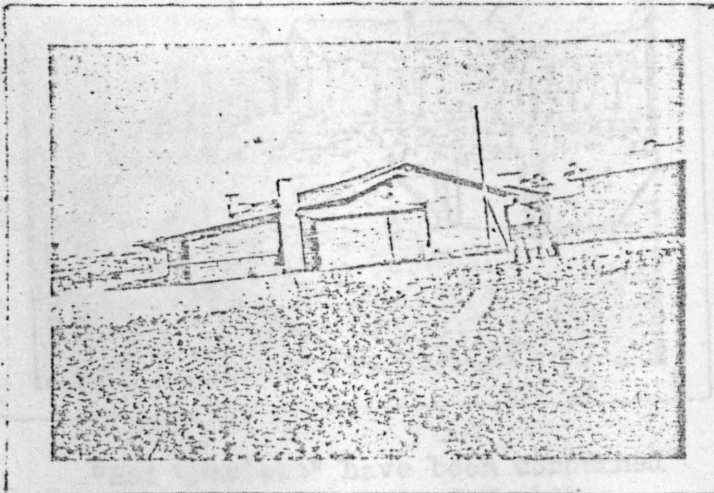
Not infrequently a lodger pays as much for one room in a three or four room house as the family with whom he stays pays for the entire house or apartment. After a short time rents tend to rise for such families as keep lodgers.

The structure below represents the type of quarters in which the greater number of lodgers find lodging: no electric lights in



the rooms or the halls, no running water in the building, no inside closets. During the period when Tampa was attracting the greatest number of Negroes from Georgia and the other Southern and from the nearby West Indies, many of these houses were full to overflowing—not infrequently the beds were used by one group of men in the night and by another group in the day time. This is not true now—

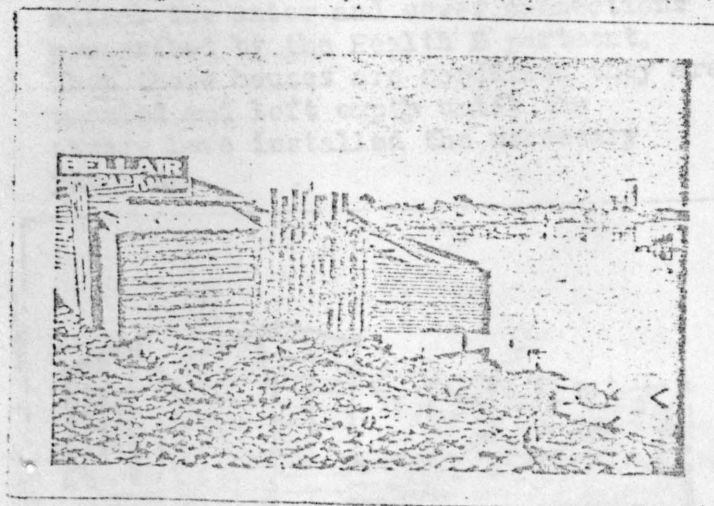
NEGRO PARKS IN TAMPA, FLORIDA



The city of Tampa provides no public park for Negroes. Neither is there a publicly provided beach or river front.

Bellair Park in West Tampa is the only park for Negroes in Tampa. It is privately owned and managed. The swimming pool, a portion of the Hillsborough River, is the only place in or near Tampa where Negroes can swim.

This picture shows the Bellair Park dance hall-- west end view, looking down the river.

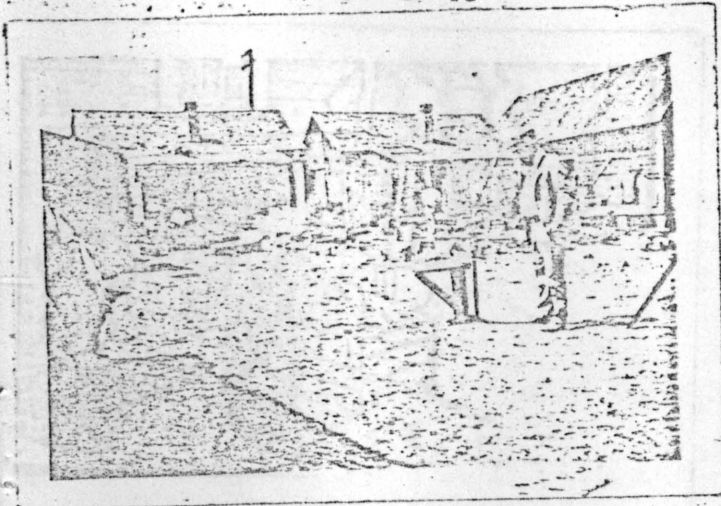


East view of Bellair Park, looking up the Hillsborough River.-- this reveals the location of the park. Note the rubbish in the foreground, and the rafts in the distance.

The city does provide a Negro supervisor for school playground activities. The salary of this supervisor, and the meager school playground equipment, is the only public money spent for Negro recreation in Tampa.

SOME DEFINITE IMPROVEMENTS

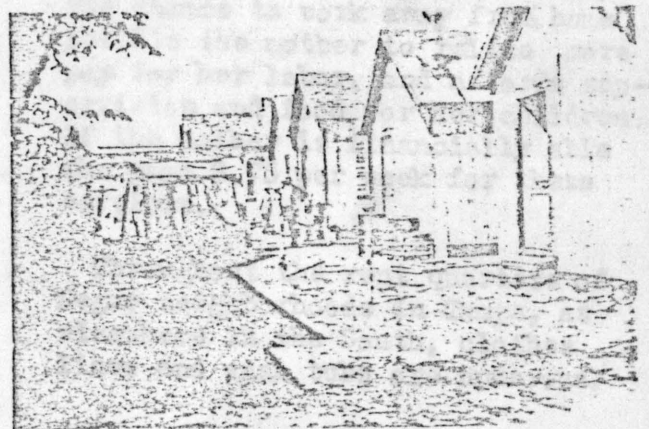
CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH TAMPA FLORIDA



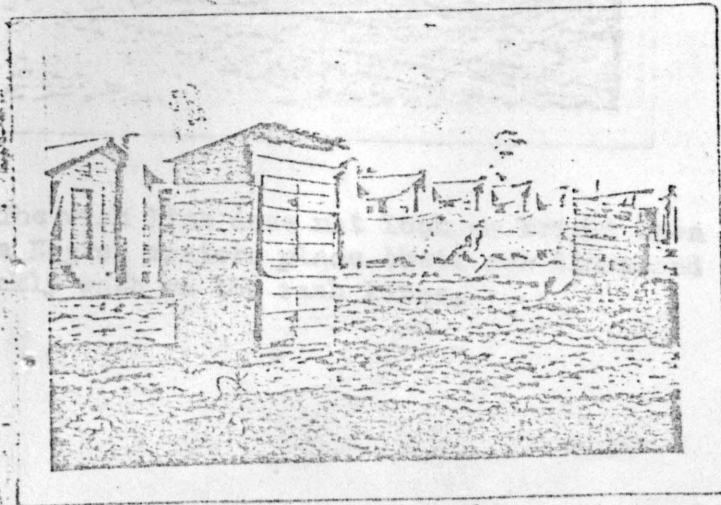
"Red Quarters" have been condemned by the City Department of Health.

Many houses in the "Scrubs" and other parts of Tampa have been condemned by City Health Department. For the most part these condemnation notices have been put up because the owners of the rent quarters have failed to effect the water and sewer connections prescribed by the Health Department. When these houses are condemned they are vacated and left empty until the owners have installed the necessary plumbing.

This group of 22 houses, called "Red Quarters", located between the Lafayette Street viaduct and the Union Station, very poorly constructed originally, are some of the most unsatisfactory rent quarters available to Negroes in Tampa. These houses are very old and poorly kept: roofs leak, ect. A cluster of eight chronically stopped-up outside water closets serve these 22 families. Many of the inhabitants stated that they disposed of their garbage by burying it. Two surface wells, one of which was out of commission in March 1927, provides water for these families.



Since January, 1928, more than 3000 privies have been condemned by the City Health Department, many of these were located in Negro settlements. At present hundreds of privies in the Bellair Park section are under condemnation and are being replaced by inside water closets. Even when the present orders of the Health Department have been complied with there will remain more than 1000 privies in Tampa—many of these are in the Negro neighborhoods.

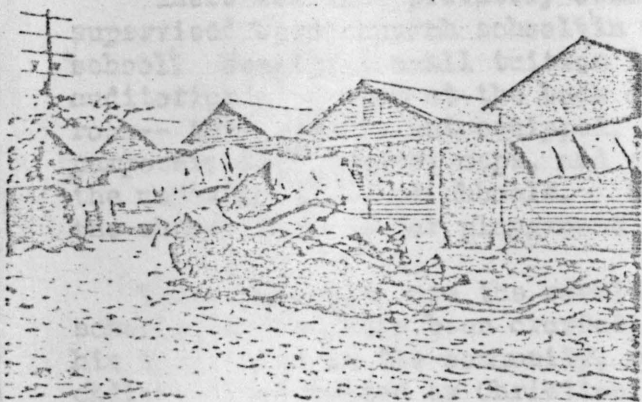


SUPPLEMENTING THE FAMILY INCOME

TAMPA FLORIDA



In many instances these clothes are taken into filthy and diseased homes.



The wash line does not look so bright when the Negro renters place their own linen and weekly wash on the wash lines.

It is almost impossible for a mother with several young children to work away from home. The income of the father is often inadequate even when he can, or will, get regular employment to support the family. One of the most common means of supplementing the family income is for the mother to "take in washing".

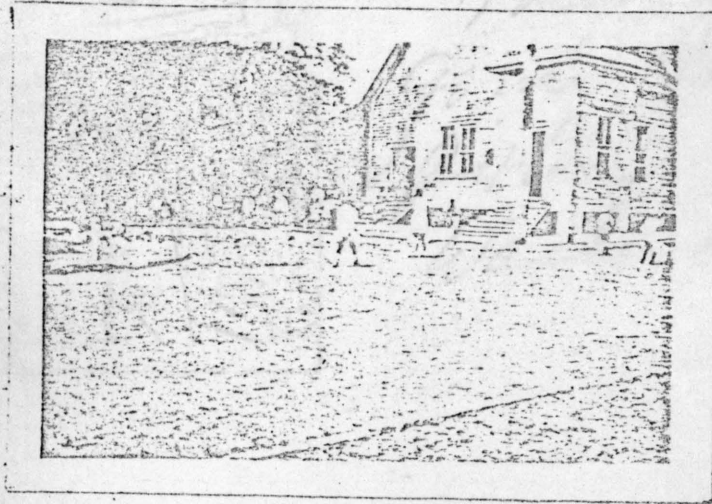
The Urban's League's Day Nurseries offer an opportunity for the mother who is compelled to work to leave her children in the care of trained persons during the day. The chance to work away from home permits the mother to realize more pay for her labor, and affords supervision and food for her children. If the mother is financially able she pays \$.75 per week for these services.

Throughout the rent quarters of Negro neighborhoods in Tampa, as elsewhere in the South, clothes lines and wash tubs are numerous.



PRIVATE CHURCH SCHOOL

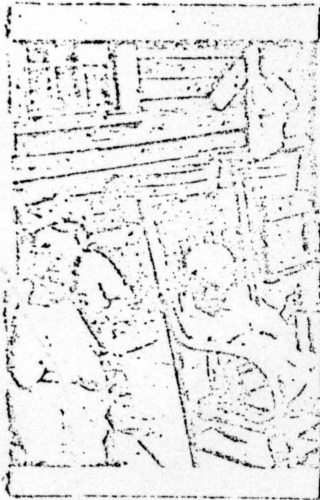
TAMPA FLORIDA



There are nine privately owned, privately operated, and privately supervised Negro church schools in Tampa. 610 Negro children attend these schools. Usually a small tuition is charged. A corner of the church auditorium or a room at the back of the church is used for the class room-- this room is not equipped, nor was it constructed, for school purposes; blackboards, maps, and charts are almost unheard of items in the majority of these schools. The street and other vacant space about the church is used for playground purposes.

These schools are the result of two conditions: first, the public schools are and have been crowded; second, the Negro minister, because of his importance in the community, makes the parents desirous that their children be educated by Christian teachers. Two of the nine schools are Catholic. The Negro Protestants quite naturally also see the advantage of the Church School.

51
The Weekly Rub



"There ain't nobody
goin' to git my
picture at no
washer-tub!"

Ten minutes
later

